Royal West End the brand that made reputation. Leaders of 20 years. Rs. 185 only. WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

Experience costs money, hence benefit by other men's experience. ROYAL WEST END at Rs. 185 is the greatest investment. WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co. BOMBAY & POONA.

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FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. VIII. NO. 15 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, JANUARY 17, 1920. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

[illegible] Incorporated in England.

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

[illegible] TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date About	Steamers.	Tons
17th Jan. 1920	†Nellore	6853
24th "	Kashgar	9840
31st "	Malta	6064
7th Feb.	Morvada	9102
14th "	Neuralia	9082

†The "Nellore" terminates her voyage at Marseilles.

SAILINGS TO THE STRAIT, CHINA & JAPAN VIA COLOMBO.

Date About	Steamer.	Tons	
17th Jan.	[illegible]	[illegible]	To China.
19th "	Karmala	8983	To Colombo & Calcutta

[illegible] AFRICA KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF

Date About	Steamer.	
15th Jan.	Chakla	Karachi direct
17th "	Barala	Basrah via Karachi. Noon
19th "	[illegible]	Karachi via & ports 10 a.m.
20th "	Karapara	[illegible] S. Africa.

Terms and Rates of Freights and passage for P & O and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander	Tons	Arrival.	Departure
Shiayo Maru	U. Matsumoto	5981	24th Dec	16th Jan
Kasuga Maru*	S. Iriye	0?0	28th Dec	14th Jan
Sotomi Maru	[illegible] Matsushita	3353	1st [illegible]	5 [illegible] Jan
Kwah Wu	G. Usui	4249	0th Jan	8 h & 24th Jan
Yensho Maru		3186	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shinryu Maru	S. Mori	3174	21st Jan.	11th Feb.
Wakamatsu Mar	K. Shimizu	2781	31st Jan	11th Feb.

*The steamer arrives from New York and saves for Calcutta via Colombo.

For Freight apply to:—

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP Co., Ltd.

Incorporated in Japan).

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet—167 Vessel Gross Tonnage 462,00

REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	[illegible]	Arrival	Departure	Destination
Burma Maru	T. Takemura	[illegible]th Dec	0th Jan.	Japan
Yakumo Maru	[illegible]	7th J[illegible]	9th Jan.	Japan
Genoa Maru		2[illegible] Jan.	[illegible] Jan.	Japan
Bushu Maru	S. Uchida	[illegible] Feb.	3[illegible] Feb.	Japan
Peking Maru	[illegible]	[illegible] Feb	[illegible] Feb.	Japan

For freight apply to:—

[illegible] ICHIYAMA
Manager

[illegible] Building, Ballard [illegible]

BANKING.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES—Calcutta, Hyderabad (Deccan) Cawnpore and Lucknow.

SUB-BRANCHES.

Bombay—Share Bazaar, Shroff Bazaar.
Calcutta—Bara Bazaar.

LONDON AGENTS.—LLOYDS BANK, LTD
NEW YORK AGENTS.—THE GUARANTY TRUST COY., OF NEW YORK.

	Rs.
Authorised Capital	12,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital	1,50,99,225
Subscribed Capital	7,50,00,225

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman.
Sir Sassoon David, Bart
Sir R. N. Mookerjee, K.C.I.E.,
Sir Francis Stewart, Kt.,
Sir Henry Procter, Kt
R. D. Tata, Esq.
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Narottam Morarjee, Esq.
Hajee Gulam Mahomed Ajam, Esq.
The Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas, C.I.E.
A. J. Bilimoria, Esq.
Secretary:—R. H. PARKER.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum. If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below Rs. 25,000 at any time between 1st January and 30th June, interest will be allowed during that period at 2½ per cent. per annum. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at the rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

L. D. L. BUCKLEY,
General Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND £1,500,000 at 2/-	$15,000,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND	$21,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.

LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.

BOMBAY OFFICE: 46, Churchgate Street.

OTHER BRANCHES.

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	£1,500,000
Paid-up Capital	£750,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£750,000
Reserve Fund	£790,000

HEAD OFFICE:

14, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:

The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah (Calcutta)	Madras
Bombay		Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	New York
Colombo	Karachi	Penang
Delhi	Kota Bahru (Kalantan)	Rangoon
Galle		Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. A. ROBERTSON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE SUMITOMO BANK LIMITED

(Incorporated in Japan.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 3,00,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	Yen 2,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND	Yen 63,50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA.

BRANCHES:

Bombay	Kure	San Francisco
Ringomachi	Kurume	Seattle
Dotonbori	Kyoto	Semba
Hakata	London	Shanghai
Hankaw	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	Nakanoshima	Toriaburacho
Hyogo	New York	Wakamatsu
Kawaguchi	Nihama	Yanai
Kobe	Onomichi	Yokohama

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

J. SATO,
Manager.

Churchgate Street, Bombay.
Post Box No. 389.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.

Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.

Subscribed Capital	Yen. 60,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen. 37,500,000
Reserve Fund	Yen. 7,030,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA

BRANCHES:

London	Yokohama	Karenko
New York	Moji	Keelung
Shanghai	Amoy	Mukung
Hongkong	Canton	Taitoh
Singapore	Foochow	Shinchiku
Batavia	Hankow	[illegible]
Semarang	Kiukiang	[illegible]
Sourabaya	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tokyo	[illegible]	Tamsui
Kobe	Giran	Towen
Osaka	Kagi	Bangkok

The Bank has also a large number of Correspondents at Home and Abroad.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened and FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

K. TAKEMURA,
Manager.

56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 19TH MAY 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,55,700	0	0
Reserve Funds	18,20,500	0	0

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Ludhiana
Bombay	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Multan City
Calcutta		Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jullundhur	Patiala
Delhi	Jammu	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Jhelum City	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Karachi	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Kasur	[illegible]
Gajan	Lahore City	Umballa City
Hapur	Lyallpur	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of on stations are bought, collected and discounted.

INLAND TRADE BILLS of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

RUPCHAND KAPUR,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE.

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	99,00,000
RESERVE FUND	64,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK accounts opened on favourable terms—rules on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA, LIMITED.

(Registered in the Transvaal.)

With which are incorporated.

The Bank of Africa, Ltd., The Natal Bank, Ltd. and The National Bank of The Orange River Colony, Ltd.

Bankers to the Government of the Union of South Africa in the Transvaal, Natal and Orange Free State.

Bankers to the British Imperial Government in South Africa.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	£2,965,000
WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO	£4,000,000
CAPITAL & RESERVE	£4,015,000

HEAD OFFICE:—PRETORIA.

LONDON OFFICES:—Circus Place, London Wall; 18, St. Swithin's Lane, and 25, Cockspur Street (West End).

NEW YORK OFFICE:—10, Wall Street.

OVER 420 BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES IN SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA.

ANTWERP OFFICE 55, Place de Meir.
MAURITIUS OFFICE—Port Louis.

Agents at Amsterdam, Paris, Petrograd and the Principal Cities of the World.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on daily credit balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000: interest on balances exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 subject to special arrangement.

BILLS negotiated and collected.

LETTERS OF CREDIT AND DRAFTS issued.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

SPECIAL FACILITIES FOR BUSINESS WITH SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA.

W. MURRAY SMITH,
Acting Manager.

Taj Buildings,
210, Hornby Road.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE:

4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Bombay, Calcutta, [illegible] Amara, Hillah Mosul, Basrah City.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Called up Capital	£600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£900,000
Reserve Fund	£110,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K. T. (Chairman).
Sir Edward Sassoon, Bart., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.).
Emile Francqui, Esqr., (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
Sir James Leigh Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., (Messrs. Brown Shipley & Co.).
J. S. Haskell, Esq., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.).
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq., (Martins Bank, Ltd.).
J. H. Batty, Esq.

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:

A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarjee, Esq.

BOMBAY BRANCH:

Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF FIVE PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at four per cent. per annum.

Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. LOANS and CREDITS GRANTED on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.

SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

R. D. YOUNG,
Manager.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANT BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—Apollo Street, Fort.
BRANCH:—Mumbadevi, Bombay.

	Rs.
AUTHORIZED AND ISSUED CAPITAL	10,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	10,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 97,407

DIRECTORS.

The Hon. Mr. GUCULDAS KAHANDAS PAREKH, Chairman.
The Hon. Mr. MAHOMED HAJEEBOY, (Messrs. Hajibhoy Lalji and Co.).
GOPALDAS TRICUMJI JIVANDAS, Esq., (Messrs. Tricumji Jivandas).
B. K. GHOSE, Esq.
LALJI GOVINDJI, Esq., (Messrs. Bhucandas Govindji and Co.).
NARANJI DAYAL, Esq., (Messrs. Premchand Chhaganlal).
JAINARAIN HINDUMAL DANI, Esq., Managing Director.

CURRENT DEPOSITS:—Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS:—Interest allowed at 5½ per cent. per annum on Rs. 500 and upwards for twelve months. Rates for short term deposits may be ascertained from the Bank.

LOANS, CASH CREDITS and OVERDRAFTS given on approved securities.

LOCAL DEMAND BILLS collected free of charge.

Copies of rules may be obtained from the Bank on application.

JAINARAIN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

JUST READY

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

LADIES' HATS

IN THE LATEST SHAPES AND DESIGNS

Jockey Hats,	at Rs. 15/- each.
Georgette Hats,	at " 15/- "
Gold or Silver Embroidery Hats	at Rs. 20/- "
Tameshanta Hats,	at Rs. 10 & Rs. 12/8 each

AHMED E. ESAALI.

MERCERS, MILLINERS & LADIES' DRESS MAKER.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY

Telephone No. 479.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan).
ESTABLISHED 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen [illegible],000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen [illegible],000,000

Head Office: YOKOHAMA.

Branches:—

Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Rio de Janeiro, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Sourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tsinan, Tokio, Tsingtau, Vladivostock.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

G. AIZAWA,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

INSURANCE

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: 7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy-holders.

Sound Security Lowest rates of Premium in India—Liberal Policy terms.

"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."

For all forms of Assurance please apply to

RAE & Co., Managing Agents.
P. BANERJEA, Secretary.

or

DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents,
Bombay Presidency,
78, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

119, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

CHAIRMAN:

The Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Kt.

DIRECTORS:

The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas C.I.E.
Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad, Kt.
Sir Hukamchand Saroopchand, Kt.
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq., Bar.-at-Law
Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Esq. (Pragjee Soorjee & Co.).
Lalji Naranji, Esq., J.P. (Moolji Jetha & Co.) (Ex-officio).

Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Policies extremely liberal without any vexatious restrictions.

Automatic Non-forfeiture of Policies a boon to Policy-holders.

Applications for Agencies invited from influential gentlemen throughout India.

For particulars, apply to:—

JIVANLAL DASTUR & Co.,
Secretaries and Manager.

We secure the acme of comfort and appearance

Diomand Jubilee Washing COMPANY

Hamam Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

LIFE ASSURANCE

Have you seen the latest Prospectus issued by the H.M.L.A.?

MAXIMUM ASSURANCE AT MINIMUM OF COST

It will repay you to send for a copy.

Funds and assets over Rs 2,00,000
Claims Paid exceed Rs. 3,00,000

Trustee of the Reserved Fund—Govt. of Bengal (Official Trustee)

According to Govt. Blue Book—The Oldest Hindu Life office in India.

HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED.

Estd. 1891

Head Office:	Chief Agents:
30, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA	D. SEN & Co. 1, Chowringhee CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LOYALTY."

THE S. S. "LOYALTY" is expected to sail from Bombay to Marseilles about the 12th of February, 1920, carrying First Class "A", First Class "B" and Second Class passengers.

The following are the fares from Bombay to Marseilles:—

1st Class "A", Rs. 560 (single fare).
1st Class "B", Rs. 520 (single fare).
2nd Class, Rs. 380 (single fare).

No berth will be registered without a payment of deposit of Rs. 200.

Children over 3 and under 12 years are charged half fare. One child under 3 (if with parents free; no berth allotted). Each additional child under 3 years, one quarter of full fare. Children paying quarter or half fare are only allotted berths in the ratio of one berth for each two.

A reduction of 10 per cent. will be made on three or more fares for families.

2 Children between 3 and 12 will be counted as one full fare.

336 lbs. (3 cwts.) as luggage allowed free for 1st Class.

168 lbs. (1½ cwts.) as luggage allowed free for 2nd Class.

Extra baggage will be charged at Rs. 10 per cwt.

For further particulars please apply to:—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.,
Agents,
The Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.,
Ismail Buildings, Fort,
Bombay.

Telegraphic Address: "JALANATH."
Telephone No. 114.

7714

SOAPS, CANDLES &c.

We keep large stocks of famous English BAR SOAPS, CARTON SOAPS and TOILET SOAPS, manufactured by Messrs. William Gossage and Sons, Ltd., and Joseph Crosfield and Sons, Ltd., also of Candles of different sizes and manufacture and of Chemicals, such as SODA BICARBONATE, SODA ASH, SILICATE OF SODA, CAUSTIC SODA, BLEACHING POWDER, CRESCENT ALKALI, SALAMAC, etc. For Price List, apply to:—

MESSRS. AHMED HUSEIN & CO.
Khadak, Mandvi Post, BOMBAY.

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FURNITURE & VALUABLE PROPERTIES BY USING

ANTI-MOTH SOLUTION

This is a very important scientific discovery by a well-known scientist. It is wood preserve. Only one trial will give you complete satisfaction. Money returned if not genuine.

KAPADIA BROTHERS

CONTRACT WORKS UNDERTAKEN AT A VERY LOW RATE.

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Phone No. 1602.



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BOMBAY.

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IF NOT GIVE US A TRIAL.

Prompt attention under European supervision given to all orders.

Silks and Jari Border (Gold Border) garments cleaned by the **French Chemical Process** thereby making them appear as new and glossy.

Expert and trained men attend to the Dyeing, Glazing and Finishing work.

PERFECT SATISFACTION IS OUR MOTTO.

Please write for price list

Royal Laundry Co.

18, Bomanjee Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

THE CHEAPEST HOUSE IN INDIA



Mammoth stock of
Glassware, Platedware, Enamalware, Crockery, Cutlery. etc., etc.

ALLADIN DHANJI

SHOP	SHOWROOM
No. 33	16/7 Lohar Chawl
Shaik Memon Street.	Crawford Market,
BOMBAY.	BOMBAY.

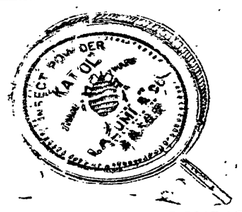
M. PONDA & Co.

Machinery, Hardware and Timber Merchants and Suppliers of Building Materials. Stock also Miscellaneous Stores required by Railways, Public Works, Water Works and Municipalities.

Godowns at—
Ghorupdev and Lohar Street.

Offices—
Lohar Street, Kalbadevi, BOMBAY.

Telegrams:—"SYLVAN."



P. O. BOX 388, BOMBAY.

"SHRI HARI"

GOLDOL

Wonderful remedy for lost energy, weak nerves. Rs. 10 for 8 Pills. One pill at bed time only with milk or water.

"SPECIAL TREATMENT"—Rs 18 PER DAY.

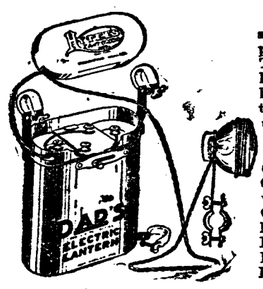
RADICAL CURE WITHOUT OPERATION.

Antifat, Cancer, Hydrocele, Piles, Elephantiasis, Varicocele, Hernia, Fistula, Tumor, Paralysis, Asthma, Diabetes, Consumption Female skin and eye diseases. Hours 7 to a.m. and p.m. Advise Fee Rs 2 (Two only) Consulting Physician and Electro-Homeopath,

K. M. BARDOLIVALA,
M.B.E.H. (London).
No. 2, 3rd Bhatvada, Bhuleshwar, Bombay.

ELECTRIC

CYCLE & MOTOR CYCLELAMPS,



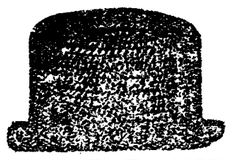
These Lamps are the best procurable. They have a key switch. The key can be taken out and put in the pocket to prevent tampering with the Lamp. Cycle Lamp with one Dry Cell Rs. 20. Motor Cycle Lamp with two Dry Cells Rs. 30.

Packing and V. P. charges extra.

One Dry Cell gives a total of about 50 hours of light, Two Dry Cells give 100 hours light.

EASTERN ELECTRIC & TRADING Co.,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT,
Post Box 459, BOMBAY.
Telegrams "EASLEKTRIK, BOMBAY"
Also at KARACHI, LAHORE & AMRITSAR.

MANILA ROPES



JUTE, LOG, RAT, HOUSE & MARLINE.
TARRED SPUN YARN AND HEMP ROPES.
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50, Churchgate Street, Fort.
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Full Jewelled Lever Watch



SQUARE OR OCTAGON.

Silver case	Rs. 25
9 ct. Gold	„ 45
14 ct. „	„ 57
18 ct. „	„ 70

Guaranteed for 5 Years.

Kasanji Dayalji Desai
Watch and Clock Dealer,
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MARK WELL

that opportunities never come too often. Hence whenever one presents itself, it should be caught by the forelock, or it will turn away and you shall have to console yourself with the bald head. You have been seeing our big and small Ads. in the "Chronicle" since a very long time, but have you ever cared to ponder over their contents

"E" and "A"

the two invaluable boons, offered by us for sale to the Indian public, have during the last 6 years, made a name for themselves throughout this vast country. Their names are household words now and there is a real fame behind them. No home should be without them. Both are well-known instruments manufactured in America and patented all over.

NATURAL CURES

Both dispense with medicines, druggings, cuttings, and probings. "E" priced at Rs. 15 only is a sure cure for exhaustion and while the "A" priced at Rs. 25-8 only, is a safe and "A" priced at Rs. 25-8 only, is a safe and certain remedy for all diseases of the Eye, Ear, Head and Throat. P. and P. charges extra for both. Thousands sold in India. Highest references. Each worth its weight in Gold and many times over, unobtainable elsewhere. A postcard to RAI B. S. BHANDARI, M.A., BATALA (Punjab), will bring you at once, gratis and for nothing the necessary relative.

GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY
PROF. JAMES'.
Electro-Tonic Pearls

These Pills positively cure sleeplessness, falling memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclinations for work, study or business, general debility and all results of overwork and dissipation. In cases of premature old age and weariness after slight effort, these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.

Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-0.
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Market, BOMBAY.

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When you are worried and heart-sick for not getting what you want in the silk line, come and pay us a visit and you are sure to get what you want

We have just received a fresh consignment of various kinds of Embroideries and Guipure Allovers from Switzerland direct.

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LARGE & FRESH STOCK

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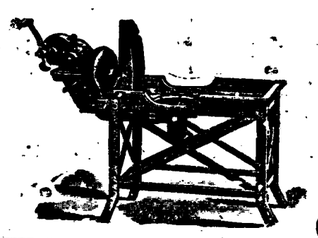
Mill Beltings, Hydraulic Pump Leather, Roller Skins, Chrome Picking Bands, Suit and Attache Cases (real crocodile), Trunks, Bags, Leggings and Gaiters.

GENTS.	PER PAIR. Rs as.	GENTS.	PER PAIR Rs as.
Glace Kid Shoes	6 4	Marching Boots	14 0
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Packing and Postage Extra.
Trunks (all solid leather) 42" to 30" Rs 85 to Rs. 65.
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25 per cent advance money required from outstation Customers.
PRICES VERY MODERATE.

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Largest Stock
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Engines, Lathes, Chucks, Drills etc.
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GAJANAN & Co.

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We have specialized for over 15 years in the manufacture of Storage Water Tanks (square or round), Chimneys, Trusses, Water Sprinkling and Night Soil Carts Dustbins, Ornamental and Colapsible, Gates, Cast Iron and Wrought Iron Railings and Gates. Oil Tanks a specialty.



Our work has given Absolute satisfaction to our clients.

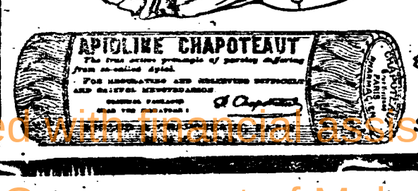
We invite Government, Railways, Municipalities and other enquiries

Ramchandra Building, Ardeshir Dady Street, Sandhurst Road, BOMBAY No. 4.
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LADIES SAFE REMEDY for functional troubles, delay, pain and those irregularities peculiar to the sex.



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Sold by all Chemists

WORLD RENOWNED

Gandiv Anti-Rheumatism Balm

Most effective remedy for Headache, Colds, Neuralgia, Sciatica and ill nervous.

Price per bottle, annas 8.
Literature sent on request.

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Dispensing Chemists & Druggists,
SHAIKH MEMON STREET.
Branch: Sitaram Bldgs.
Crawford Market, BOMBAY

THE LEADING AND ORIGINAL FIRM OF

OCCULISTS and OPTICIANS

Dinshaw M. Dastoor & Co.

Est. 1386

71, Esplanade Road, near Currency Bank an, Meadows Street, Fort

The first and only Firm that introduced Retinoscopy (the only scientific method of testing eyesight) in Bombay. Ours is the only firm that gives the benefits of a free consultation to purchasers of glasses of an Ophthalmic Surgeon from the Royal London Ophthalmic (Moorfields Hospital.

The fact that we have the honour of having among our constituents many of the Government high officials, members of the Legal and Medical profession, Rajas and Nawabs whose written opinions we hold, is sufficient recommendation of our scientific working and high quality of goods.

We make all sorts of high grade Astigmatic lenses i.e. Kryptok, and various other forms of bifocal and Spherical Cylinders, Spherical Cylinders Toric Prisms and their combinations in white Sir William Crookes and other Tinted lenses

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BOMBAY WASHING Co.,

MILITARY SQUARE
Opposite Watson's Hotel, Fort.

Pioneer Cleaners

35 YEARS' EXPERIENCE.

Beware of real dry cleaning without aid of petrol. Felt hats cleaned within two hours. Suits and Dresses within six hours, charges quite moderate within reason.

THE ACME MFG. Co.



Specialists in the Manufacture of Motor Accessories.

Sparking Plugs, Platinum Contact Screws, Slip-rings, Carburettor Needles, Jets, Choke-tubes, Acetylene Generators, Electric Side, Head and Tail Lights, Electric Vibrators, etc., etc., etc.

Our articles do speak to us and give
SATISFACTION to the USERS
Our products Spell-out "Acme" at every Turn.

The Acme Mfg. Co.,
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AMICHAND GOVANJI.

The Oldest and Most Popular Confectioner's Depot in India.
Established Over Half a Century Ago.
Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificate:—

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16, Farringdon Street, E.C

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a Certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1908 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

THE LADWAS (Sweet Balls) of various descriptions and sizes.
THE SUTARPENNY (a kind of threadlike round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALWAS of different descriptions, such as (a Mahim Halva (or Vir), (b) Sadroy Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Vanila Halva, (f) Mohanbati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.

All orders are executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot bearing a signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No. V. P. P. Orders will receive our attention. The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

IS THIS PEACE

BETTER THAN WAR

So far as your health and constitution are concerned? The war, while it lasted, called, upon you to put forth all your energy, often resulting in a nervous breakdown, and forced you to irregular hours of diet, leading to disorders of the stomach, the only source of all our vitality. The war has now ended; but has peace brought with it the long-looked for rest? On the contrary you are asked to redouble your efforts in order to repair the ravages of a long war. It is not the old race over again as your already dilapidated condition is a handicap in itself. "Shall I bear the strain any longer?" is the question that suggests itself to you. It is, therefore, natural that you should be on the lookout for something that will not only restore the nervous system by rebuilding brain and nerve tissues, imparting health and vigour to the body thereby, but will likewise tone the digestive tract by giving the weakened stomach the physiological rest it needs so much What will serve this double purpose better than ATLAS TONIC? the tonic and digestant, widely prescribed by the medical profession? "Atlas Tonic is a very powerful and successful restorative of the Nervous and Digestive systems and as such it is used largely by my patients with excellent results." (Sd.) M.B.B.S., F.R.C.S.

Atlas Tonic is rightly termed THE PROP OF OLD AGE. It makes you your younger self again.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

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CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.

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"TO THE TEMPLE."
The Premier Sculpture Institute of India.

For Memorial and Ideal Sculptural and Painting Works

SANDHURST BRIDGE,
BOMBAY—7.

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AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.

Howitt Phillips Co.

To-day at 9-30 p. m.
The latest screaming farcical comedy
"You Never Know, Y'Know"
To-day Matinee at 5 p. m.
and Monday 19th at 9-30 p m.
The famous adaptation
"Under Two Flags"
From Ouida's Great Novel.
Tuesday 20th at 9-30 p. m.
Somerset Maughan's Great Canadian Drama
"The Land of Promise."
Wednesday 21st at 9-30 p. m.
The Charming Irish Comedy
"Peg O'My Heart."
Thursday 22nd at 9-30 p. m.
Now running in London.
"A Temporary Gentleman."
Friday 23rd at 9-30 p.m.
Somerset Maughan's Brilliant Comedy
"Caroline."
By the Author of Mrs. Dot,
Saturday 24th at 9-30 p. m.
Sir Arthur Pinero's Great Masterpiece.
The Second Mrs. Tanquary.
Saturday Matinee at 5 p. m,
The Latest Screaming Farcical Comedy.
You Never Know, Y'Know.
Night prices: Rs. 5, 3, 2 & 1.
Matinee prices: Rs 3, 2 & 1.
BOOKING AT S. ROSE & Co.
Splendid New Picture Bill,
GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
From Sunday 18th
A DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENT.

Prices: Rs. 1-8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 & 4
(Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2.)
(Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each.)

THE EXCELSIOR

To-day at 6-30 p. m.
To-morrow at 9-45 p. m.
"The Girl Philippa"
in 5 Reels.

The Love Novel with the Greaf World Crisis on the background of it, that has been read by over Ten Millions of people,
and Featuring
The world's dantiest and Most Loved Actress
"Anita Stewart"

THE EMPIRE

Wednesday, 21st January, at 9-30 p.m.
UNDER THE AUSPICES
of the
Noah Institute
there will be a Grand
Physical Culture Display
Consisting of
FEATS OF STRENGTH
Jui Jitsu!
Boxing!!
Wrestling!!
word Display!!
by EXPERTS for Gold and Silver Medals and Monetary Prizes
Soldiers and Sailors in uniform half price Dress Circle and Gallery only.
PLAN AT ROSE & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

OPENING 22nd Jan. at 9-30.

T. Daniel Frawley

PRESENTS

The Frawley Company

In Repertoire of the Latest London and New York Successes:

THURSDAY & FRIDAY January 22nd & 23rd	"THREE WISE FOOLS"
SATURDAY January 24th	"LIGHTNIN"
SUNDAY MATINEE January 25th	"THREE WISE FOOLS"
MONDAY January 26th	"LIGHTNIN"
TUESDAY & WEDNESDAY January 27th & 28th	"POLLY WITH A PAST"

PLAN AT ROSE & CO.

RACE OR NO RACE
We have the Best Treat For Race Loving Patrons.

THE GLOBE CINEMA.

SANDHURST ROAD.
To-night and the following days of the week.
THE GENTLEMAN RIDER
An Original Story of the Turf
Featuring
VIOLET HOPSON & STEWART ROME
Besides
FATTY AS A SHERIFF (Comic)
News of the Dad.
Shows at 4, 6, 8, & 10 p.m.
Prize Shows on Saturday & Sunday at 4 & 6 p.m.
HOUDINI
The Master Mystery
Tthis Great Serial will commence from next Saturday.

EMPIRE THEATRE

Coming Shortly
LOVE'S STRUGGLE THROUGHOUT THE AGES
"Intolerance"
"Intolerance"
"Intolerance"
"Intolerance"
"Intolerance"
A Colossal Two-Million Dollar Spectacle.
In a prologue and Two Acts.
One Theme told in four Separate Stories paralleling side by side.
A Golden Thread Binds Four Stories.
A Fairy Girl with Sun-lit Hair.
Her Hand on the Cradle of Humanity Eternally Rocking.

IMPERIAL
THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY

TO-NIGHT
TO-NIGHT
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Showing a remarkably fine new Pathe Photoplay in five reels.
FANNIE WARD
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THE NARROW PATH
THE NARROW PATH
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Also showing
Pathe Gazette'
The Horse (Coloured Film.)
LONESOME LUKE COMIC.
Times: 7-0, 8 45 and 10-30 p.m.
Extra Shows on Sunday at 3-30 and 5-15 p.m

Under the kind Patronage of
H. H. the Maharaja Sayajirao Gaekwar of Baroda
THE
Gandharva Natak Mandali
will perform at
The New Elphinstone Theatre, Grant Road.
Saturday, 17th January 1920, at 8 p m. (S.T.)
Sangit] EKACHAPYALA [Acts 5.
Sunday, 18th January 1920, at 3p.m. (S.T.)
Sangit] MANAPMAN [Acts 5
Tickets can be had at the Mandali's residence, in the Bungalow of Nanshankar-sheth's Temple, Tardev Road, near Grant Road Station.
K. P. PANDIT, MANAGER.

To-night at 9-30 p. m. (S.T.) Every Night
Prof. Deval's
GREAT INDIAN CIRCUS
AND
ROYAL MENAGERIE
Great Novelty. New Amusements.
(Location—from Kalbadevi, Ramwadi to Naviwadi.)
DADY SETH AGIARI ROAD.
(Near G. T. High School)
Matinees Saturday and Sunday at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.)
Rates of Admission Rs. 3, 2, 1, & 8 annas.
Prof. V. D. DEVAL—Proprietor.
R. R. PANDIT, Manager. K. M. VELANKER, Agent.

GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
Shellar's Royal Circus
100 Animals] [30 Artists
Sandhurst Road, near Globe Cinema.
To-night at 9-30 p m. (S.T.)
Matinees on Saturday and Sunday at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.)
Studentsat Half Rates for the Matinees only
Rates. Rs. 10, 3, 2, 1. Gallery As. 8.
T. G. SHELAR, Proprietor. J. W. WALLETT, General Manager.

AMUSEMENT

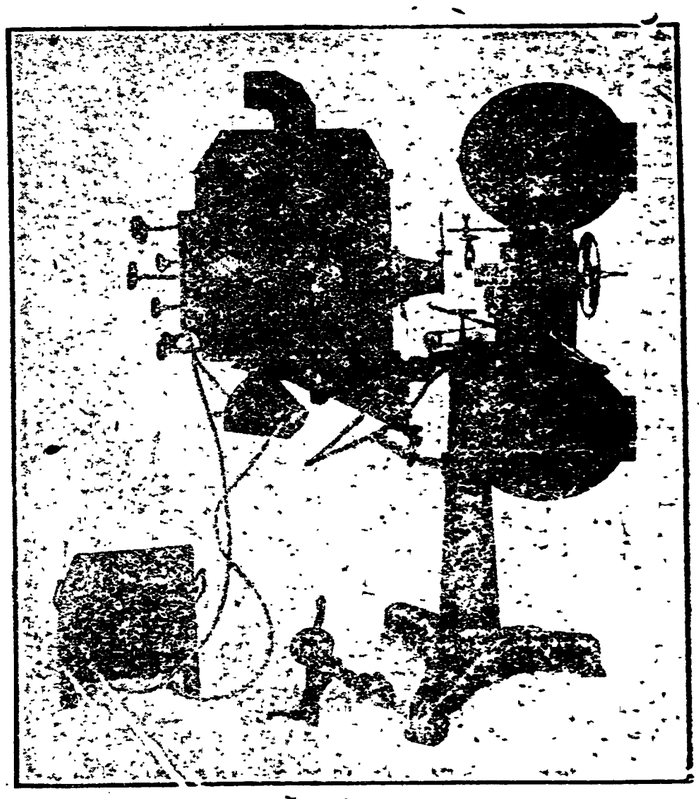
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LEAH BAIRD
IN A FIFTEEN EPISODE SERIAL
WOLVES OF KULTUR
WITH SHELDON LEWIS
WRITTEN AND DIRECTED BY JOSEPH A. GOLDEN.
PATHÉ DISTRIBUTORS.



Confronting these human wolves, these ageuts of Hunnism, deviltry and frightfulness, this American Joan of Arc transforms herself into a huntress of the Huns—assisted by an intrepid and fearless helper—who is here depicted rescuing Alice Grayson from the murderous grasp of one of the disciples of "Kultur."

15 EPISODES—5 WEEKS OF THRILLS AND PATRIOTISM
COMMENCING TO-DAY AT
CINEMA MAJESTIC
Tram Terminus, Girgaum.
4 Shows daily at 5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30.
Prize Shows to-day and to-morrow at 8-30 & 5-15.

You cannot have a better projecting Machine than
THE SIMPLEX



because it is Silent
practical
well-made
because it is economical
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Inexpensive

For further particulars apply to the Sole Agents for India, Burma & Ceylon
The Universal Film Mfg. Co.,
Heera House Sandhurst Road, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

INDIAN OLYMPIC ASSOCIATION.

THE PRELIMINARY SPORTS to select representative body of athletes to represent India at the next Olympic Games to be held in Belgium in July, 1920. Will take place at Bombay or Poona during the last week of February, 1920. Exact dates and place will be announced later.

Only entries recommended by the Provincial Branches or other authorised institutions will be accepted.

Particulars can be had from:—

THE GENERAL SECRETARY,
Indian Olympic Association,
Poona City.

Tel. Address:—"OLYMPIAD," Poona.

7729.

BURMA FINANCE AND MINING COY., LTD.

AS the issue has been largely oversubscribed the application list for the above Company has been CLOSED. 7876

WANTED.

A qualified MEDICAL OFFICER to hold charge of the office of the Superintendent of Dispensaries. Pay Rs. 200 rising to Rs. 250 p.m. Preference will be given to those who have got both professional and administrative experience.

Two qualified LADY DOCTORS, having experience in gynaecological and operative work. Pay Rs. 200 and Rs. 150 p.m.

Three FEMALE SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS. Pay Rs. 60 to Rs. 70 p.m. according to qualifications.

No joining expenses will be allowed.

Apply with copies of diploma and testimonials to

THE CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER,
AND SANITARY COMMISSIONER,
7725 Gwalior State.

THE TATA IRON AND STEEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

ISSUE OF 1,50,000 NEW ORDINARY SHARES OF RS. 75 EACH AT PAR AND 26,250 NEW DEFERRED SHARES OF RS. 30 EACH AT A PREMIUM OF RS. 370 PER SHARE.

NOTICE OF THIRD CALL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a meeting of the Directors of this Company held here on the 30th day of October, 1919, a call of Rs. 15 per share on the New Ordinary Shares of the Company and of Rs. 70 per share on the New Deferred Shares (of which Rs. 5 are on account of the par value of the share and Rs. 65 on account of the premium of Rs. 370 per share) was made and it was determined that such call should be paid to the Company's Agents at the Registered Office of the Company, Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, by those persons whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 17th of February, 1920, on or before the 1st of March 1920, from which date interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged until payment.

By Order of the Board,

TATA SONS, LIMITED, AGENTS.

A. J. BILIMORIA,
6171 Director.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that Notice has been given by Dr. S. S. Batliwala, seconded by Mr. Rahimtulla Currimbhoy, under Section 36 (m) and (n) of the Municipal Act, for placing before the Corporation, when the Budget Estimates for 1920-21 are discussed, a motion for increasing the estimate of expenditure on Street Lighting by Rs. 30,000, for the purpose of providing incandescent oil lamps in streets of the City, which are at present insufficiently lighted with kerosine oil lamps.

By Order of the President,
A. A. MOULVI,
Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 16th January, 1920.
7867

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "GANGES MARU" having arrived from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo, the Consignees of her Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition, unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days after the cargo has been discharged. Captain J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's appointed Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused, is not entitled to survey. No bag cargo in single gunny will be surveyed. The bills for claims are to be sent to this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

Osaka Shosen Kaisha,
M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BY DIRECTION OF THE INDIAN MUNITIONS BOARD.

Textiles Goods for Sale by Tender.

Material.	Width Inches.	Minimum Quantity Saleable.	Where lying.
		Yards.	Surplus Textile Stock Depots.
Cord Bedford cotton khaki.	27	500	Bombay, Agra, Lahore
Longcloth and sleeve lining, bleached.	various	2,000	Bombay, Agra, Lahore
Nainsook coarse bleached.	,,	2,000	Bombay, Lahore, Fategarh.
Drill unbleached.	27-29	2,000	Agra.
Flannelette	various	1,000	Bombay, Lahore, Fatehgarh.
Holland, Brown	31	1,000	Bomby, Agra, Lahore.
Towelling.	28	1,000	Bombay and Lahore.
Drill cotton khaki.	27	2,000	Bombay, Agra, Lahore and Karachi.
Pugree cloth khaki.	36	2,000	Bombay, Agra, Lahore and Karachi.
Union balanketting cloth.	54-56	500	Bombay.
Bed ticking.	36	1,000	Bombay.
Blue Dungaree cloth.	27	1,000	Bombay.
Tweed union flannel	54	1,000	Bombay.
Puttoo cloth	various	1,000	Bombay and Lahore.
Lohi cloth	,,	500	Bombay and Fategarh.
Cloth blanket for putties.	22	1,000	Agra.
Melton Union	27	1,000	Lahore and Fatehgarh.
Dusootie grey.	36	1,000	Bombay.
Coat cloth, all worsted.	54	400	Bombay, Lahore and Fatehgarh.
Serge blue.	54	500	Fatehgarh and Agra.
Mosquito netting'	various	1,000	Bombay, Lahore and Fatehgarh.
Cloth drab water proof for great coats Imported.	54	500	Bombay and Agra.
Flannel (union), grey, khahi, natural, white	various	500	Bombay, Agra, Lahore, Karachi, Calcutta and Madras.
		Nos.	
Sleeveless Jerseys	..	200	Agra and Lahore.
Durries.	..	300	Agra.
Woollen blankets	..	200	Bombay and Agra.
Cap comforters woollen	..	prs. 200	Bombay and Fatehgarh.
Woollen mittens.	..	200	Bombay and Lahore.
Cotton khahi putties.	..	200	Agra, Lahore and Bombay.
Kit bags cotton canvas Indian Troops and British Troops.	..	200	Bombay, Patna, Agra and Lahore.
Khaki kullahs.	..	200	Bombay and Agra.
Flannnelette vests.	..	200	Bombay, Agra and Lahore.
,, shirts.	..	200	Bombay.
Superior English woollen vests	..	200	Bombay.
,, ,, ,, drawers.	..	200	do.
Webbing cotton khaki.	Various	Yds. 500	Bombay, Agra and Lahore.
Tape, cotton, khaki, white, brown & drab	Various	500	Bombay, Agra, Lahore and Karachi.
Foot bandages.	..	prs. 1,000	Bombay.
Pit Hats.	..	nos. 2,000	Madras, Calcutta, Bombay and Lahore.
Woollen khaki putties	..	prs. 200	Fatehgarh.

Enquiries regarding stocks may be made as follows:—

For stocks at Agra, Fatehgarh and Lahore, from the Assistant Controller (Textiles), Kashmiri Gate, Delhi.

For stocks at Bombay, Karachi and Madras, from the Assistant Controller (Textiles), New Customs House, Bombay.

For stocks at Calcutta and Patna from the Assistant Controller (Textiles), Calcutta.

All weights and measurements are approximate only.

All goods offered are subject to being unsold and subject also to their not being required for Military purposes.

Samples may be obtained from the Assistant Controllers (Textiles), Delhi, Bombay, and Calcutta. Every reasonable care has been taken to select samples representative of the stocks but no transactions are on the basis of "Sales by Sample." Prospective buyers should therefore obtain permission to view the stocks if at all possible.

Concessions to buyers on a large scale will be considered.

Other textile stores, which may hereafter be declared Surplus will be notified from time to time.

NEWLY LANDED RACE HORSE FOR SALE

BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

By Julius Gove at the Racecourse, Mahalaxmi, on SATURDAY next, 17th instant, at 8-30 a.m. sharp.

"GENEVIEVE"

Chestnut English Mare. By Zrai (by Cyllene) Siguora. Started eight times during 1919 winning once, and second four times.

For further particulars apply to JULIUS GOVE, Bellasis Road, Byculla, Bombay.
7839

NOTICE.

JUST RECEIVED a big consignment of CAMEL HAIR RUGS.

M. FREDOON & CO.,
Gent's Tailors,
7785 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

PUNJAB RELIEF FUND.

A SERIES of Tableaux of Indian pictures by Parsi ladies and gentlemen in aid of the Punjab Relief Fund will be given at the EXCELSIOR THEATRE on FRIDAY, 6th February, at 5-30 p.m. Details as to tickets of admission etc. will be announced later. 7844

PUBLIC NOTICES.

This Prospectus has been filed with the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Calcutta.

THE

Gucul Das Oil and Products Manufacturing Co., Ld.

A Company registered with limited liability under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913.

Share Capital . . . Rs. 10,00,000

(Divided into 1,00,000 shares of Rs. 10/- each.)

Shares of the nominal value of Rs. 5,00,000 have been privately subscribed, and the balance, namely Rs. 5,00,000, will be offered to the public for subscription, payable as follows:—

Re. 1 on application and Rs. 1-8 on allotment.

No further calls will be made until the expiration of three months from the date of allotment, and no call will exceed Rs. 2-8 per Share.

DIRECTORS:

MIRZA MAHOMED ISPAHANI, of Messrs. M. M. Ispahani & Sons, 51, Ezra Street, Calcutta, Merchant.

SETH TRIBHOVAN DAS HEERACHUND, of Messrs. Tribhovan Heerachund, 9, Amratolla Street, Calcutta, Merchant.

RAISAHEB JOILALL, of Messrs. Ramnarayan Joylall, 76, Cotton Street, Calcutta, Merchant.

SETH HURRY DASS GOCULDASS of Messrs. Gocul Dass Hunsraj, 5, Aga Kerbella Mohamed Street, Calcutta, Merchant.

CHATUR BHUJ HARI DASS, of Messrs. Gocul Dass Hunsraj 5, Aga Kerbella Moham Street, Calcutta, Merchant.

PROSONNA COOMAR MUKHERJEE, 9, Mission Row, Calcutta, Merchant.

BANKERS:
THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SOLICITORS:
PUGH AND COMPANY.

AUDITORS:
VINEY AND THURSTON.

MANAGING AGENTS:
Messrs. GOCUL DAS HUNSRAJ.
5, Aga Kerbella Mohamed Street, Calcutta.

REGISTERED OFFICE:
No. 5, AGA KEBBELLA MOHAMED STREET, CALCUTTA.

BOMBAY AGENTS:
K. H. THUKKUR, 302, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

Prospectus and application forms can be had from the office of K. H. Tukkur Bombay Agents of the Company.

WANTED.

PRAGJEE SOORJEE GODHOO COMPANY

WANTED—SALESMEN (2) TRAVELLERS and (3) Men specially experienced in sales of colour to mills. Decent salary according to qualifications. Competent and influential men of long standing and thorough experience in the business of Aniline and other kinds of dyes should apply sharp. to:—

PRAGJEE SOORJEE GODHOO CO.
Khand Bazar, Bombay.
7838

NOTICE.

THE VULCAN INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE—113, ESPLANADE ROAD.

THE COMPANY has commenced writing Fire Insurance business from 5th January, 1920. Applications for Agencies from influential parties from all parts of India will be considered.

J. C. SETALVAD & Co.,
Managing Agents.

BY DIRECTION OF THE INDIAN MUNITION BOARD TEXTILES GOODS FOR SALE BY TENDER.

LYING AT SURPLUS TEXTILES STOCK DEPOT, FATEHGARH.

Material	Width inches	Minimum Quantity Saleable
Doosootic, Unbleached, Buff, Blue and Red	Various	5,000 Yards
Cotton Rope	3-8 in., 5-8 in I in.	100 lbs
Newar	1½ in. I & 1½in.	1,000 Yards
Cotton Yarn	½ in, 2½ in & 3in	500 lbs
Sewing Cotton	....	10 Gross

Enquiries regarding above stocks may be made to the Assistant Controller (Textiles) Kashmiri Gate, Delhi.

All measurements are approximate only.

All goods offered are subject to being unsold and subject also to their not being required for Military Purposes.

Samples may be obtained from the Assistant Controller, (Textiles), Delhi. Every reasonable care has been taken to select samples representative of the stocks but no transactions are on the basis of "Sales by sample." Prospective buyers should therefore obtain permission to view the stocks if at all possible.

Concessions to buyers on a large scale will be considered.

Other textile stores, which may hereafter be declared surplus, will be notified from time to time.
7721

NOTICE.

STEAMER "LIVERPOOL MARU" now ready has space for 2,000 tons cargo Shanghai and/or Vladivostock. For further particulars apply at once to:—

COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, LIMITED,
Hornby Road,
Fort, Bombay.
7741

NOTICE.

THE BOMBAY INDUSTRIAL MILLS CO., LTD.

CALL OF RS. 50 PER SHARE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the above call has been made by a resolution of the Board of Directors and is payable on or before the 22nd day of January, 1920. The holders of the shares of the Company are therefore required to remit the call money to the office of the Company, at 72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

By order of the Board,
C. H. JAGJIWAN & Co.,
Agents.

72, Apollo Street, Fort,
Bombay, 7th January, 1920.
7831

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

RE. SALE OF PROPERTY SITUATE AT PAREL ROAD, BYCULLA.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MULCHAND KESHAVJI SHAH CHHOTALAL KESHAVJI SHAH and CHHAGANLAL KESHAVJI SHAH, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants have contracted to sell the property described in the schedule hereto which they had agreed to purchase from Narsidas Waljt and Dwarkadas Sundardas, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, who had in turn agreed to purchase the said property from MAHOMED HASSAN BIN SHEIK AHMED MAKBA, MAHOMED AKBUR BIN SHEIK AHMED MAKBA, FATMABIBI, wife of Mahomedali Toongekar and daughter of Sheik Ahmed Bin Mahomed Ibrahim Makba, AYISHABAI widow of Mahomed Syed Bin Shaikh Ahmed Makba, MAINUNABIBI, wife of Sheik Ahmed Khatkhatiy SHARIFABIBI, wife of Abdus Salam Makba RAHIMUDDIN MAKBA, ABDUL HAMID MAKBA, MAHOMED HUFIZ MAKBA, KULSOMBIBI, wife of Abdul Aziz Funiaker, MAAHOMED IBRAHIM ABDUL HAMID MAKBA the last three minors by their duly constituted guardian the said Mahomed Hussan Bin Sheik Ahmed Makba, the heirs and next of kin of the said Sheik Ahmed Bin Mahomed Ibrahim Makba, all of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitants, to our clients.

Any person having any claim or interest by way of sale mortgage, gift, inheritance, lease, lien, share, easement, or otherwise to or affecting the said property or any part thereof is hereby required to give notice thereof to the undersigned at their office No. 3, Church Gate Street Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof otherwise the matter will be completed without any regard to any such claim or interest as aforesaid and all such claims, if any, will be deemed to have been waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of land of the quit and ground rent tenure with bungalow messuages and tenements standing thereon situate at Parel Road, Byculla, without the Fort, in the Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement seven thousand two hundred and fifty square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 371, New No. 11831, Old Survey No. 705, New Survey No. 3695, and bearing Municipal E Ward Nos. 3543, 3544, to 3553 3554, 3555 and Street Nos. 856, 898, 900, 1 to 10, 11 904, 906 Parel Road and bounded on or towards the North and west by the property of the Jewish Synagogue, on or towards the south by the property of the City Bombay Improvement Trust used partly as Police Hospital and partly as a Police Chawl and on or towards the East by the Parel Road aforesaid.

Dated this 13th day of January, 1920.

PANDIAH & CO.,
Purchasers' Attorney.
7801

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of HAJI JUSUB HAJI AYUB, late of Bombay, Cutchi Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant, a widower, a Merchant ..... Deceased.

Bai FATMABAI, widow of Haji Abdul Latif Haji Ayub, of Bombay, Sunni Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Mahim, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this nineteenth day of December in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and nineteen, and in the tenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 19th day of December, 1919.
Messrs. ARDESIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & Co.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
7850

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of HAJI ABDUL LATIF HAJI AYUB, late of Bombay, Cutchi Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant, living on property ..... Deceased.

Bai FATMABAI, widow of Haji Abdul Latif Haji Ayub, of Bombay, Sunni Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Mahim, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this nineteenth day of December in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and nineteen, and in the tenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 19th day of December, 1919.
Messrs. ARDESIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & Co.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
7851

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for works in the Extension of the Malabar Hill Reservoir will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on the tenth day of February 1920.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
W. A. NIVEN.
Ag. Hydraulic Engineer.

7836

THE JOINT SESSION OF THE ALL INDIA INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE AND COMMERCIAL.

CONGRESS to be held in the TOWN HALL, Bombay, under the Presidentship of Hon. Sir FAZALBHOY CURRIMBHOY, Kt. G. B. E., on the 23rd and 24th January. Fees for members of the Reception Committee Rs. 20, and for delegates Re. 10, each. Visitors are admitted free.

Apply for tickets to:—
The HON. SECRETARY,
19, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

7807

ON ACCOUNT MINISTRY OF SHIPPING LONDON.

TENDERS on a percentage basis of net salved value are asked from competent firms for the Salvage of the s.s. "Charles Telleir" fitted throughout with insulation as a frozen meat carrier, at present stranded near Ras-El-Kabbah 40 miles south of Ras-El-Hadd, entrance to Gulf of Oman. The steamer's engines, boilers and deck winches are intact and workable, the forebody is tight and temporary repairs can be effected to the after end which is damaged, before and after floating.

A good opportunity for Contractors having a small salvage craft and good anchors and tackles, with salvage pumps.

Or alternatively offers are invited for the sale of the vessel as lying in her damaged condition. She is guarded by the Sultan of Muscat, was intact when visited recently in December by the Salvage Officer and the harbour of Sur is close to where temporary repairs could be effected after floating.

Please communicate with Messrs. James Finlay and Co., Limited, Lloyd's Agents Bombay, from whom particulars can be had and who will receive offers for salvage or sale.

7879

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. SORABJI CURSETJI SETT, of Bombay Parsi has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, leace lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our Office No. 14 K, Hummum Street, Fort Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground with the tenements and dwelling house or Bungalow known as "The Retreat" and outhouses standing thereon situate, lying and being on the Hill, at Bandra in the District of Thana, in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, containing by admeasurement 2601 square yards or thereabouts and described and particularly denoted as non-agricultural Survey No. 217 in a certain register deposited with the Collector of Thana and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Dinshaw Maneckji Davar, on or towards the West by the property of Dostmahomed Pirmahomed, on or towards the North partly by the property of Pestonji Cowasji and partly by a road leading to Bandra Hill Road and on or towards the South partly by the property now of Cursetji Hormasji Captain and partly by the property of Mr. Banaji known as "Macaulay Lodge" which said premises are assessed by the Municipality of Bandra under No. 24 District Bandra Hill and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the Vendor and his Trusts.

Dated this 15th day of January, 1920.

Messrs. MERWANJI KOLA & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

7866

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. DADABHAI FRAMJI MISTRY, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant has contracted with our client for the absolute sale to him of the property mentioned in the schedule hereunder written free from all incumbrances. All persons having any claim or interest to or in the said property by way of sale, gift, inheritance, residence, trust, maintenance, mortgage, lease, lien, charge or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 373, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, as otherwise the sale will be completed without regard for such claims, if any, and the same will be considered and treated as having been waived or abandoned.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with all the buildings erected and to be erected thereon, situate on the North side of the Mahalaxmi Road in the City Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 6398 square yards, or thereabouts and bounded on the North by the property of the trustees of the late Mr. N. M. Wadia C. I. E. on the East by the proposed Road on the South by the said Mahalaxmi Road and on the West by the property of Maneckji Petit Manufacturing Company, Limited, which said piece of land is marked as [illegible] No. 2 and which said premises are [illegible] by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 2/3394 and are assessed by the Municipality under D Ward No. 2846 (6) Ward Street No. 3.

Dated this 15th day of January, 1920.

E. M. BAHADURJI,
for Messrs. Rustomji and Ginwala,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

7883

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. LAKHMIDAS CHANDA RAMJI and his wife MITHIBAI, both of Bombay, Lohana Hindu Inhabitants have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us in our Office No. 14 K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that Piece or Parcel of Foras land or ground now redeemed situate, lying and being at Sankli Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 136 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 191, New No. A/1371 A, Old Survey No. 295 and New Survey No. 3A/3550, together with messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 3908-3909 and Street Nos. 96 and 97 and which premises are bounded as follows i.e., on or towards the North, East and West by the property of Premsukhdas Ederam and on or towards the South by Sankli Street.

Dated this 16th day of January, 1920.

MERWANJI KOLA & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

7886

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai SHIRINBAI, wife of Muncharji Pallonji Contractor and Bai AWABAI, wife of Meherjibhoy Bamonji Kashinath, both of Bombay, Parsi inhabitants have contracted for the absolute sale to our client of the undermentioned property. All persons, therefore, having or claiming any right, title or interest in or to the said property or any part thereof whether by way of inheritance, bequest, trust, possession, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lien, lease or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make such claims known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from this date, otherwise the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claims and all such claims, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of land of Pension and Tax tenure, containing by admeasurement 2977 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 705, 706, 708 and 807 New Nos. 3216 and V. F./2071, Old Survey Nos. 575 and 576 and New Survey Nos. 7912 and 19/7910 all which premises are situated at Girgaum Back Road at Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the East by Benham Hall Lane, on or towards the West partly by the property of Ranchoddas Bhawan and partly by the property of Yeshwant Ramchandra Naik, on or towards the North partly by Girgaum Back Road and partly by the Sandhurst Road and on or towards the South by the property of Rao Bahadur P. B. Joshi.

Dated this 16th day of January, 1920.

ARDESIR HORMASJI DINSHAW & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

7889

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of SHIVAJI alias SHIVRAM ELAPPA, of Bombay, Telangu Hindu Inhabitant, a Bidi Maker, a bachelor .....Deceased. RAJARAM PIRAJI, SHANKAR PIRAJI and NARAYAN PIRAJI, all of Bombay Hindu inhabitants, residing at Kamathipura 8th Street, outside the Fort of Bombay.) ...Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLOED, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Eighth day of January in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and twenty and in the Tenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 8th day of January, 1920.

Messrs. VACHHA & Co.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

7884

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of DAYA VIRJI, of Rajkote Darji, Hindu Inhabitant, a tailor, a bachelor ...Deceased. VIRJI KANJI, also of Rajkote Darji, Hindu Inhabitant at present residing at Barbhayya Moholla, outside the Fort of Bombay .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLOED, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Eighth day of January in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and twenty and in the Tenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 8th day of January, 1920.

Messrs. VACHHA & Co.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

7885

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—"Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietors, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

STANDARD TYPEWRITING CO., Importers of Typewriters and Accessories. 259/261, Hornby Road, opposite Messrs. Cox and Co. Cheapest House of NEW BEK VISIBLE, Rebuilt, Second-hand Typewriters and New Portable Machines. Finest Collection of High Grade Ribbons, Carbons, etc., etc. Typewriter Repairs a Speciality. Type-copying work executed neatly, promptly and correctly. Expert Tutors of Typewriting by Touch System, at very Moderate Rates. De investigate.

WASTE—Don't waste your money buy anything at highest prices to-day, or MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, have many cheap bargains worth inspecting, AUCTION TODAY, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.). Come sharp.

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

FORD PRICES AGAIN REDUCED.—4 seater Touring car, Rs. 2,500; 2 seater Runabout, Rs. 2,350. FORD AUTOMOBILES (India), LTD., Hughes Road, Bombay. Telephone No. 707. Telegram "Autoford."

FOR HIRE—Up-to-date MOTOR CARS Rs. 200 per month, Avord Motor Car accidents by learning graceful and scientific driving THE SUPPAT MOTOR CO. Girgaum, Tram Terminus.

FOUND.

FOUND—A GOLD RING at Kyani's Restaurant. Write N. M. JAMSHEDJEE, Old Police Station House, Dhobitalao.

7869

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO COAL CONSUMERS.—In anticipation of the shortage of wagons from the Bengal Collieries, we beg to advise all concerned that we are the Selling Agents for the best Central Provinces Coal, known as Pench Coal and to avoid disappointment we would suggest early booking from these Collieries for which wagon supply is likely to be free. SHIAVAX C. CAMBATA & CO., Colliery Agents, Century Buildings, 321, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

7776

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—An ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSMAN, one with the knowledge of Surveying and previous experience preferred. Apply CHINOY & DIVECHA, Architects, 375, Hornby Row.

7842

WANTED.—Good energetic ASSISTANTS for the Grocery Counter. Men with knowledge of the Trade preferred. Apply Box No. 883, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

7795

WANTED—SUB-OVERSEERS SURVEYORS, and DRAFTSMEN. Apply with copies of testimonials to the undersigned stating salary expected before Thursday, the 22nd instant. DESAI & BHUTA, No. 1, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay.

7839

WANTED—A competent LEDGER KEEPER and an ACCOUNTS CLERK for a first class Hotel in Bombay Apply immediately stating terms with copies of testimonials to Box No. 904, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

7873

WANTED—A GRADUATE to act as HEADMASTER in the A. V. School Savda on Rs. 60 to 65 p.m. See the undersigned with testimonials in Sardar Graha, Bombay Room No. 153, B. D. PATIL, President, L.S.E. Society.

7780

WANTED—Two CLERKS, Matric or School Final passed, one with Gujerathi and the other with Urdu as his mother tongue. Salary Rs. 30-3-45-5/2-50, besides Rs. 20 war allowance, per month. Apply sharp to the SECRETARY, Schools Committee, Municipal Offices, Bombay.

7813

WANTED—A CHARGEMAN for a small Machine shop. Must be a first class man used to the control of men and work. Ability to speak and write English essential. Pay Rs. 150 to Rs. 200, according to qualification. Apply Box No. 885, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

7805

WANTED—Experienced English and Gujarati ACCOUNT CLERKS knowing to join immediately. Good salary to competent hands. Apply with copies of testimonials either personally or in own handwriting to MIA MAHOMED HAJI JAN MAHOMED CHOTANI, Dontad Street, Khadak, Bombay.

7779

WANTED—A GENERAL MANAGER and ASSISTANT MANAGERS for a large Shipping Company, only men with necessary experience need apply with testimonials and record of service. Suitable salary for qualified men. All applications will be treated strictly confidential. Write to Box No. 881 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."

7788

WANTED—A smart CLERK, studied up to Matriculation, knowing Gujarathi also. The applicants should send in their application written in their own handwriting, stating their age, caste and last service, if any, and the lowest salary expected. The hours of attendance are from 10-30 a.m. to 7 p.m., three-fourth of an hour being allowed for tiffin, on week days, and on Sunday, from 8-30 a.m. to 12 p.m. Apply Box No. 871. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

7743

WANTED—4 TAP INSPECTORS for looking water supply mains, maintaining and repairing fittings, inspecting house connections, and taking meter readings. Candidates must be properly educated, should have a practical training as a Plumber's Assistant, or a mechanic in any recognised workshop. Young, energetic men belonging to good class families need only apply to the undersigned before 19th January, 1920. MUNICIPAL ENGINEER, Lucknow.

7698

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—Two COMPOUNDERS. Apply to Box No. 900 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

7861

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—A TYPIST with knowledge of office work. Pay Rs. 60. Apply Box No. 901, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

7862

WANTED—An ENGINEER holding 1st Class Certificates for a large Flour Mill in Sindh. Apply stating salary required to Box No. 906, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

7875

STENOGRAPHER WANTED temporarily by Australian Pay and Records Office Freeman Thomas Hospital, Mayo Road. Apply 10 a.m. Monday.

7871

WANTED.—A TEACHER, Graduate or Undergraduate, strong in English and Mathematics. Salary according to qualifications. Apply to the HON. SECRETARY Israelite School, Mazgaon, Bombay.

784

WANTED for an Export and Import Firm an INVOICE CLERK, quick at figures. Apply, stating experience and salary required to Box No. 895, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

7854

WANTED.—A young (Bachelor of Commerce). Good prospects to suitable man. Apply personally to the MANAGER, Piece-Goods Department, Mitsu Bussan Kaisha, Ltd., Fort.

7841

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—An expert WEAVER in Tassars and Silk Goods Pay according to qualifications. Apply A. J B. VAKIL, The Proprietor, Uran Textile Industry, Uran.

7824

GREYS and WHITES—WANTED a SALESMAN by an old established English firm. Only experienced men need apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 880, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

7762

WANTED—An ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSMAN, one with the knowledge of surveying and previous experience preferred. Apply CHINOY & DIVECHA, Architects, 375, Hornby Row.

7789

WANTED—ASSISTANTS by a Commercial Firm, those with knowledge of accounts preferred. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 890, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

7825

WANTED—Well experienced in Mill store line, ENGLISH CORRESPONDENCE TYPIST and well speaker in English. Apply with certificates to Box No. 907, Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

7877

WANTED for Basra, experienced SHORTHAND TYPIST. Shorthand speed not less than 80 words per minute. Three years' agreement. Salary Rs. 200—225—250. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 864. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

9698

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7655

WANTED.—A competent BILL COLLECTOR, must be prepared to make cash deposit. Pay and Commission on dail receipts. Apply ACCOUNTANT, Ford Automobiles (India) Ltd., Hughes Road, Bombay.

7852

WANTED—INDIAN OFFICERS with Board of Trade Certificates for Government steamers at Daressalaam Apply Messrs COWASJEE DINSHAW & BROS. Agents: German East Africa (Mended Territory) 23, Meadows Street, Fort.

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WANTED.—A respectable and long standing Firm to represent Agency in Ahmedabad for Mills Stores by a very well-known Firm in Bombay. Apply sharp with full particulars, terms and references to Box No. 897, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."

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WANTED—VIEWS OF OLD BOMBAY—(1) Old Church Gate and Basaar Gate; (2) The Old Maidan; (3) The Apollo Pier as in 1860; (4) Plan of the Fort (Old); (5) The Old Bori Bunder Station and its Surroundings; (6) View of the Harbour or any other Views of Old Bombay. Please communicate with the terms and price wanted, to Box No. 300, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

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7315

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No. 5 Back Spacer and Tab. Look and work like New. Rubber Cover only. Foolscap Rs. 160, Brief Rs. 170 and Policy	180
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Remington 10, Visible, Rs. 190, Brief ...	220
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We repair all Makes of Typewriters, Estimates Free, Best Typewriter and Duplicator supplies stocked. Prices moderate.

THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO.,
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TO LET-Spacious FIREPROOF GODOWNS 18 ft. high with terrace at 15 Mount Road, Mazgaon, Mazagon. Apply CHINOY and DIVECHA, Architects, 375, Hornby Row.

7761

TO BE LET.—At Lonavla, "Peston LODGE." nicely furnished with out houses motor Garrage and Garden for season or for year. Apply to Box. No. 909, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

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TO BE LET IMMEDIATELY—TOUR PETIT commodius, well ventilated with Drawing, Dining, and five bedrooms and extensive grounds, outhouses, etc., at Matheran, up to 10th June, 1920. Apply Box No. 891, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".

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SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS, BOMBAY.

No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 521.

AUCTION SALE OF 500 CASKS EMPTY OF COCOANUT OIL.

By the order of the party concerned and on account and risk of the default of buyer Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction, at plot No. 21, Sankh St., Byculla, on Tuesday, the 20th inst., at 3 p.m. (S.T.), the following:—

500 casks empty of cocoanut oil.

A deposit of 25 per cent. required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF BLANKETS, RUGS BUCKLES, REINS, WHIPS FOR CARRIAGES, WASH-HAND STANDS, BRASS-COCKS.

By the order of the office concerned and on account and risk of Mr. Cooman Sulaman, the defaulting indentor Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 19th inst., at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at their rooms No. 16, Apollo St., Fort, the following:—

5 c/s each of 100 pcs Blankets.
1 c/s of 100 pcs rugs.
1 c/s of harness, buckles, brass and sickle.
1 c/s containing Reins.
7 pcs iron wash-stands.
5—Enamelled bath-stands.
6 doz. superior quality whips.
1 c/s Ivory Visiting Cards.

A deposit of 25 per cent. required at the time of sale.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 19th day of January, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Auction Rooms, at No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, household furniture and sundry articles:—

Furniture, such as drawing room suites, mirror door almyrahs, dressing and writing tables, teakwood chairs, fancy teapoys, sup-boards, sideboard, etc., etc.

By order of the office concerned:—
21 cases Yote Mite Baking Powder.
5 cases Bertrens Essence Vanilla.
1 case Red Ribbon Essence Vanilla.
3 cases Malted Milk (small size).
8 cases Rex Pork and Beans.
105 cases Kippered Sardines.
100 cases Gets kippered Harrings.
50 cases Rose Lime Juice.
1 case American Macroni.
5 cases Chewing Gum.
150 doz. Carbolic Tooth Powder.
2 cases Soaps Coal Tar.

By the order of the Trustees of Chandulal Dawarkadas, heir, Mumtibal Chandulal:—

Gold chain with locket, gold rings, gold bangles and bracelets set with pearls and rubies, diamond and emerald rings, pearl mala of one string, necklace set with pearls, rubies and emeralds, pearl bangles, pearl and ruby necklace, diamond ear-studs, etc.

By the order of the Insurance Company concerned:—

8 packages Longcloth slightly damaged by water.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

1 rubber-tyred glass-fronted office shigram.
1 rubber-tyred shigram.
1 rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
Second-hand bicycles.

AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENT'S VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY TOGETHER WITH PIECES OF LAND, FIELDS, ETC., AT MALAD IN SALSETTE TALUKA, ZILLA Thana.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee of Bombay and the Assignee of the estate and effects of the Insolvent, Ramchandra Doongersidas, traded as Ramchandra Shankerlal, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 25th January, 1920, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), on premises, the said Insolvent's following valuable landed property.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Khoti land or ground, fields together with buildings, hereditaments and dwelling houses, etc., situate, lying and being at Malad, in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, Taluka Salsette, Zilla Thana, admeasuring about 2,531 square yards and bearing Survey No. 62 and bounded on the East by the property of Ramdatt Vithoba Desai, on the West by the Godbunder Road, on the North by the property of Ahmedbhai Halubhai Amdon, the South by the property of the said Ramdatt Vithoba Desai.

Further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 17th January, 1920.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

On Government & G. I. P. Railway Lists,
Auctioneers and Share Brokers.

SALE THIS DAY, SATURDAY, THE 17TH JANUARY, 1920, AT 4-30 P.M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT TITLE AND INTEREST OF A VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY SITUATED AT MAHIM AGAR.

Under instructions from Mr. Keshavrao Madhavrao Thakkar the Executor of the Will of Namdev Bhikoba Dadarkar deceased Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction the Right Title and Interest of the said Namdev Bhikoba Dadarkar, deceased in the undermentioned very valuable property on the premises THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.).

All that piece and parcel of pension and Tax land together with the messuage and sheds standing thereon situated at Mahim Agar in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 2,389 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 161, New No. 3775, Old Survey No. 1/460 and New Survey No. 1/1753 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under G Ward Nos. 2808 (1), 2809 and 2810 and Street Nos. 273, 274 and 275 together with half portion of the well and bounded on the East by the property of Soloman Benjamin Aaron on the West by a tank on the North by a common passage known as Khed Gully and on the South by the property of Haji Moosa Haji Ahmad.

Further particulars and conditions of sale can be had from Messrs. Patell & Ezekiel, Attorneys for the Vendor at Cook's Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay or from the undersigned.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 17th January, 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.

NOTICE.

Auction sale of 50 pakages bleached mulls advertised for sale on THURSDAY, the 16th January, by order of Sheth Haridas Mulji and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Harnanray Baijnath is POSTPONED until further notice.

AUCTION SALE OF RICH OFFICE AND HOUSE HOLD FURNITURE, SAFES, AND ETC.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 17th January 1920, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.) Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 52, Medows Street, teak and black wood office and household furniture including rich satin and tapestry lined suites of sofas and chairs, marble top table, chester field sofa, wooden bedstead, glass-door sliding cupboards, table fan, electric table fan, big cabinets, bookstand, reclining sofa, etc.

By order of European gentleman.
1 big sliding dining table 1 cane bench.
1 chest drawers, 1 dumbwaiter and etc.
By order of an office.
1 big office writing table 6 by 4½.
6 cane arm chairs, 1 show cupboard.
By order of an office.
2 Fire Proof safes 28 and 30 inches brand new.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 17th January, 1920.

TREACHER & Co.

Esplanade Road, Fort

Branch :—Cumballa Hill, BOMBAY

SPECIALITIES.

	A Bottle
Special Liqueur Brandy ..	@ Rs 6-8
XXX Heart Labelled	„ „ 4-8
Fine Old Glenlivet Whiskey ..	„ „ 4-10
Best Flowery Orange Pekoe Tea a tin	„ „ 2-8
Best Ceylon Tea ..	@ Rs. 1-4 per tin
Supari Tooth paste ..	@ As. 14 per pot

New Shipment received:

PETER A KER BEER (*English*).

Bottles at Rs—/13/—each.
Pints at Rs.—/9/—each.

Telephone: 2182. Telegraphic address "TREACHERS"

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For Grey or Faded Hair Delicated Perfumed Promotes the Growth of Hair.

It is highly recommended by the medical authorities; for strengthening, cleansing and nourishing the hair, makes glossy and silky keeps the head cool and refreshes the in. It is an ideal Hair Oil for young adult.

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Balaram Street, Grant Road, BOMBAY.
Requires agents for Upcountry

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do the best electro-plating andvery promply
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AMUSEMENTS.

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at 3, 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.

OUR GRAND PRIZES SHOWS
9 Prizes 9
at 3 & 4-30 p. m.
3 Prizes 3
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A METRO SPECIAL
"SHADOWS of SUSPICION"

Do you enjoy a play of mystery and intrigue--a story of the by-ways of the Secret Service? Then see

Harold Lockwood
IN
"Shadows of Suspicion"
a thrilliug story of suspense;

"A traitor to his country!" Are there any more disgraceful words in our language? See how they were misapplied to a young patriot
IN
"Shadows of Suspicion"

What would you do if you were called a coward by your friends—why did Cyril Hammersley keep silent when he was wrongfully accused? See the gripping play
"Shadows of Suspicion"

If all the world called you a **coward** and with **one word** you could make all things right, and if you still dared not to speak --what course would you take?

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EXCELSIOR

LAST WEEK!! LAST WEEK!!
To-day at 9-30 p.m.
MAURICE E. BANDMAN Presents

BANVARD'S American Musical Comedy Co.

25 ARTISTES 25
MOSTLY GIRLS
Presenting
A Repertoire of the Up-To-The-Minute American Musical Comedy Sensations and Successes

Roaring Comedy—Pretty Girls—Popular "Jazz" Songs—The Latest Dances—Beautiful Costumes.

To-day, Saturday 17th at 9 30 p.m.
"STEP LIVELY."
Tomorrow Sunday 18th at 5-30 p.m.
REDUCED PRICE MATINEE.
"OFF TO THE FRONT."
Monday, 19th, at 9-30 p.m,
"SUFFRAGETTES."
Tuesday, 20th at 9-30 p. m.
"STEP LIVELY"
Wednesday, 21st, at 5, p. m.
Farewell Reduced Price Matinee
"HELLO HAWAII."

Booking at ROSE and Co., up to 1 p.m. After 4 p.m. at the Theatre. Seats booked by Telephone No. 283 must be taken up before 9-15 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPIRE To-day & To-morrow 3-30, 6, 8 & 10 p.m.
Please note the change of time.

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QUINNEY'S constitutes a first-rate British film which should be popular throughout the world. It certainly represents much that is best in the British School of Production.



HENRY AINLEY

England's greatest actor re-creates for the screen his greatest stage success **QUINNEY'S.**

The play which ran for 289 performances at the Haymarket Theatre and which is carried on in such impetuous whirl of aughter, touched with pathos, that we feel with the closing of the story the passing of a friend one has learned to love.
A masterpiece of art and craft with the greatest conceivable human appeal.

Answer—this pertinent question. What is human life worth without human love, human sympathy, human trust?

QUINNEY'S is a wonder tale, touching in its realism and striking in the direction of its appeal.

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Telegrams:—"CULTURE." Telephone 789

THE ECONOMIC & FINANCIAL REVIEW

CONFERENCE OF EUROPEAN CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE.

(BY "KRISTODAS.")

The Conference of European Chambers of Commerce was held last week at Calcutta when the Viceroy delivered the opening speech. As already remarked in these columns, the Calcutta Conference had no right and title to style itself as the Conference of Indian and Ceylonese Chambers of Commerce, for, there was not a single Indian Chamber of Commerce invited by them to send representatives to the Conference. It is to be regretted that it was was not made clear either by the President of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce or the Viceroy. Such a misnomer is calculated to mislead the public both in this country and in the United Kingdom. His Excellency's speech, though it was a long one, was full of platitudes and never rose above the most ordinary level.

Trade After the War.

One of the burning problems of the day is the trade after the war both from the standpoint of European and Indian Chambers of Commerce. The standpoint, however, of the two communities is different with regard to this problem. European or rather British Chambers of Commerce located in India want to fight tooth and nail for retaining and, if possible, expanding the possession of practical monopoly which they have secured during the war times. Indian Chambers, on the other hand, have not such monopolies to look to, but have to struggle for the removal of such restrictions as are still continued on the movements of trade and to fight against the imposition of hindrances in the way of natural development, like the Ordinance with regard to dye-stuffs and the Imperial Preference legislation. It is, therefore, found that British Chambers of Commerce in their representations to Government and their interviews with members of Government talk and speak of one thing most prominently and that is rigid exclusion of all non-British interests from this country. The Government of India have, it must be realised, neither strength nor power to go against the powerful wishes of the British Chambers of Commerce who can move them at their own sweet will. The Government of India have not, however, a plain sailing with regard to all the demands made by these Chambers of Commerce; for, they have got their own Treaty rights and duties to look to and also to consider the reprisals which may follow if they adopt a policy of exclusion with regard to Indian trade. There are also the feelings and sentiments of Allied nations to be considered who are naturally extremely sensitive on the point of being excluded from the trade of such a country like India, when they were allies of the British Empire during the war period. The Viceroy, however, cheered the hearts of his audience to some extent by emphasising what has been already observed in a Press Communiqué that Germans will be excluded from India for a period of years. At the same time he warned the fire-eaters that he wanted Germans as our customers. Sufficient criticism has already been levelled against proposals to exclude Germany and Austria from having trade relations with allied nations. On the one hand Germany is required to pay a heavy indemnity; on the other hand, efforts are made to curtail her trade and industries. These two are incompatible propositions and the allied statesmen must see that the exclusion of the ex-enemy countries will not be to the advantage of either the comity of nations or their ability to pay war indemnity in full or even the development of trade and industries of the allied countries themselves. His Excellency gave a polite snub to the extreme exclusionists by the observation that the trade of India was built up not on a foundation of restrictions and that it would not rest on the elimination of competition by means of Government action.

Preferential Tariffs.

The topic of Imperial Preference took up a good deal of space in the Viceregal speech. It was observed that the principle of preferential treaties within the Empire had been accepted already in many of the Dominions and had recently been inaugurated in the tariff of the United Kingdom. His Excellency refrained from answering the question whether it would be to the disadvantage of India to adopt Imperial Preference as part of our settled policy, for, a committee is going shortly to be appointed to enter into all the details of this question. One great difference between the position of self-governing Colonies and India in this respect may, however, be pointed out. British Colonies are at perfect liberty to discriminate even against the United Kingdom and the other component parts of the British Empire. This country has no such freedom and no such latitude till at least the full measure of fiscal autonomy, which is enjoyed by the rest of the Empire, is accorded to her. His Excellency assured the public, however, that it was not the Government of India's intention to adopt a policy of preference as a general policy without full discussion and full support from enlightened public opinion. The Hon. Sir George Barnes promised recently that a committee of the Imperial Council would be appointed to go into this question, though he did not make this clear if this Committee was also to go into the broader question of the arrangement of the whole of the tariffs referred to by the Secretary of State in his Despatch with regard to the Report of the Indian Industrial Commission. Nor is it clear if this proposed Committee will take public evidence or not. It has been seen how the Committee appointed at the Simla Session to inquire into high prices of foodstuffs has not yet submitted its report or if any report has been submitted, Government have not thought it fit to publish it. It may be hoped that this will not be the fate of the new Committee. It is, however, necessary that any committee which is to be appointed, must have all the powers and privileges of a Commission and must tour round the whole of India for collecting evidence. It should consist of representative Indians and be above the suspicion of being appointed to carry out the decisions of the Government of India.

Development of Industries.

His Excellency recognised that the interests of several members of the Anglo-Indian Chambers of Commerce were centred in foreign trade and that they would clash with the development of local industries, which would mean naturally cutting down to a large extent of particular imports in which Anglo-Indian merchants are interested at present. He observed, and observed rightly, that the configuration of external trade might thus become modified and might necessitate a corresponding and often inconvenient modification of the activities of many commercial firms, but that the development of internal industries must necessarily be followed by greater purchasing power and corresponding increase in the total value of imports. The development of Indian industries will mean a greater call by this country for machinery manufactured in the United Kingdom, as also for an increase in imports of several articles which the increased wealth of the Indian people may tempt them to go in for. The European commercial community need not, therefore, be alarmed at the Swadeshi movement and must be prepared to take its legitimate share in the new industrial renaissance. There are not only economic reasons for the development of Indian industries, but also political and national, as his Excellency emphasised. The late war demonstrated the helpless condition to which India would be reduced industrially if she were cut off from the rest of the Empire through some military mischance. It was only the genius of Sir Thomas Holland, President of the Indian Munitions Board, which saved India from such a catastrophe. But the world is not free of wars as yet. In fact even now there is the imminent Bolshevist danger on the frontiers of India. To guard against any such danger care must be taken to see, to use his Excellency's own words, that "the dangers due to such deficiencies are reduced if not completely eliminated in future."

Currency Operations During 1918-1919.

The Controller of Currency has submitted his annual Report on the operations of the Currency Department for the year 1918-1919. The principal interesting topic is the currency crisis dealt with in the Report. A table is given of the figures for the last ten years of the actual absorption of metal whether in the form of currency or bullion. Indian people are several times charged with their hoarding habits which have been responsible, it is alleged, for the currency crisis and for the exchange difficulties. It will be seen from this table that the private net imports of gold coin and bullion amounted in 1913-1914 to 23,32 lakhs of rupees, and private net imports of silver coin and bullion to Rs. 624 lakhs, and the absorption of rupees during that period was 532 lakhs of rupees. There was a restriction on the private imports of gold and silver and as a result after four years of war, we find that in 1918-1919 the first amounted annually to two lakhs of rupees, the second amounted annually to six lakhs of rupees, while the third amounted to 45.02 lakhs of rupees. The absorption of rupees has proved one of the most difficult problems bringing the Government as it did once to a critical stuation in the matter of the sacrosanct doctrine of convertibility. It is no wonder that rupees were absorbed to this tremendous extent if we remember that the pre-war imports of gold and silver came down to vanishing points. What does after all the so-called hoarding by Indian people of precious metals come to if we estimate the total population of this country? Let it be realised that there are no banking and credit facilities which are to be found all the world over and then our critics will appreciate the investing by our ryots in silver ornaments or in the hoarding of silver rupees which individually come after all to a small proportion. A British peasant or a British workman has got his village bank to which he could entrust his weekly savings. The Indian ryot has on the contrary no such facilities and stands in dread of being fleeced of his hard earned money if he entrusts it to the village Marwadi or the village Sowkar. He has learned from the experience of generations that ornaments for women folk constitute the best investment of his meagre savings and so he buys silver trinkets for his wife or daughter or sometimes deposits his small surplus stock of funds in the ground near the family hearth. When the Indian people did not get gold or silver they had ready resort to silver rupees and hence the disappearance of rupees from the

(Continued on next page.)

country. In order that the Government may be saved from currency crisis in future the very first step to be taken, is to spread education and to spread banking facilities. All other measures are merely palliatives and do not go to the root of the situation. It must be said again that there is a marked change in the circulation of all the universal notes which has tremendously increased, showing that Indian people are after all not so conservative as they are made out to be, but are ready to accept paper currency. This will be all the more appreciated when it is remembered that popularity of currency notes is to be developed and pushed even in some of the civilised countries. The Controller of Currency observes that the very rapid growth of the circulation of notes of the one rupee denomination is a noticeable feature. This one rupee note was largely used in connection with the financing of the jute and cotton crops, serving to answer those critics who would have it that if the Indian ryots are not given silver rupees there would be almost a revolution. The Controller of Currency, however, places his finger on the real spot, when he writes, that, provided there is adequate provision of small change, the experience of the year will seem to indicate that there is a feeling for the development of this denomination of notes. Transactions of eighty per cent. of the Indian population do not come up even to a rupee per day and what they require the most is facilities of small change. If they are assured that the small change is readily available from the nearest Post Office or Government Treasury, they will have no objection to being paid in paper currency for their raw materials. The daily purchases of the average Indian agriculturist or working man cannot go to more than a few annas and if he is given facilities for the cashing and exchange of these few annas he will be ready to accept any form of currency that is given to him. Our contention is strengthened by the figures for small change given by the Controller of Currency in his Report. The total amount of four-anna pieces absorbed in 1910-1911 was 1,418,000 rupees, of two-anna pieces 1,410,000 rupees, of one anna pieces 2,036,000 rupees, of single piece 939,000 rupees. All these figures jumped in 1918-19 to rupees 11,702,000 9,321,000, 5,546,000 and 2,392,000 respectively. This is a powerful indication of the trend of public opinion and serves to shew what is the real want of our people in the way of currency.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

London, Saturday, Jan. 10th.

	Bales.
Total In Sight	7,681,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	432,000
East Indian	155,000
American	4,565,900
Other	150,000
Total Sales	43,000
East Indian Sales	5,300
Total Speculation	..
.. Export	..
East Indian Export	..
.. .. Stock	56,000
.. .. Forwarded Consumers	2,500
.. .. Actual Export	1,500
.. .. Import of the week	1,000
.. .. Speculation	..
American Afloat	490,000
East Indian Afloat	13,000
Total Afloat	576,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Jan. 10th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	32,000
Exports to Great Britain	16,000
to Continent	43,0[illegible]0
Futures at New York Mar.	36 67
May	34 52
July	33 60
Spot Cotton at New York	39 25
.. Orleans	41 40
Futures at New Orleans Mar.	35 37
Oct.	30 69
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	16[illegible]
Demand Bill	3.73 7[illegible]
Silver Commercial Bars	135

New York, Jan. 12th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	33,000
Exports to Great Britain	[illegible]000
to Continent	23,[illegible]00
Futures at New York March	36 28+11
May	34 8[illegible]+36
July	33 30 [illegible]
Spot Cotton at New York	39.25 } Unchd.
.. Orleans	41.40 }

Futures at New Orleans May	3[illegible] 7[illegible]+15
Oct.	30 8[illegible]+2
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	16[illegible]
Demand Bills	3 73 5[illegible]
Silver Commercial Bars	1[illegible]7

New York, Jan. 14th.

Futures at New York Mar.	35 85

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

Jan. 16.

Fluctuations have occurred both in New York and Liverpool, and many continue for a time, but later on we look for an advance in prices in both of these markets. As the season progresses the scarcity of desirable cotton, both for spinning purposes and for tender against futures contracts, will become more apparent, and must affect values even though they at present seem high.

Last Friday in the local market Broach closed at Rs. 557. The highest since touched up to 1 p.m. to-day has been Rs. 572½, and the lowest Rs. 556. The Marwari bazaar opened to-day at Rs. 563½ for Broach, and at 1 p.m. the rate was Rs. 564.

A fair business has been done in Broach. Japanese export houses have at times been in the market as buyers, and speculators have also bought. Profit taking, and selling by jobbers and commission houses, has been absorbed by the above. A feature of the week has been the advance in Fine Oomras contracts for January delivery. Last Friday the rate for this description was Rs. 472, but by Monday there was a rise of Rs. 25, i.e. to Rs. 497, though the advance in Broach was only Rs. 10. Sellers of Oomras January were scarce, tenders were practically nil and there was very little tenderable cotton in the market, hence the squeeze. Fine Oomras January is to-day quoted Rs 493. The near future of the market is uncertain, but we look for higher prices later on.

Ready cotton has been in moderate demand, chiefly for Khamgaon styles.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

		Rs
Fully Good Broach	April-May	564¼
Fully Good Bengal	Jan.	39
Fine Oomras	„	[illegible]
Fine Oomras	Mar	473

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD

QUOTATIONS 16th JAN 1920.

		Rs.
Fully Good M. G. Bengal	Jan.	391
Fully Good M. G. Broach	April-May	563
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]91
Fine M.G. Oomras	March	472

SPOT QUOTATIONS

Descriptions	Super fine	Fine.	F.G.	Good	Delivery
M.G. Bengal	..	4[illegible]5	[illegible]	18	Ready
M.G. Oomras No. 3	501	4[illegible]1	471	..	„
Central Provinces No. 1	531	521	5[illegible]	..	„
„ „ „ 2	521	5[illegible]1	481	..	„
M.G. Southerns	..	..	..	..	„

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay Jan 16th.

	Market Rates
Bank Telegraphic	2 3 7 8
Bank Demand	2 [illegible]
Doc Acceptances 3m/s.	2 4 1[illegible] 16
Fos. Demand	[illegible]
American Dollars	232
Hongkong	[illegible]
Shanghai	177
Japan	[illegible]
Singapore	163¼

Market Steady.

RECEIPTS.

The following are receipts of cotton produce, etc. for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 15th Jan 1920:

Cotton	7,11[illegible]	Bales
Wheat	[illegible]	Cwts
Linseed	[illegible]	
Rape seed	—	
Gingelly seed	9 [illegible]37	
Poppyseed	136	
Groundnuts	4,[illegible]	
Castorseed	[illegible]03	
[illegible]	45 2[illegible]	
Myrabolams	[illegible]	
Cottonseed	18 [illegible]	
Mowraseed	—	
Gram	1,08[illegible]	
Jowar	[illegible]	
Maize	—	
Barley	—	

PIECE-GOODS.

A quiet tone has prevailed in the Cloth Market during the past week. The demand, wholesale as well as retail, has been slack, and this is chiefly due to the non receipt of remittances from upcountry against the heavy purchases made recently in the bazaar. The agents of upcountry buyers have stopped buying for the present and several of them have asked the sellers to debit to their account the cost of the goods, of which delivery had already been taken. Merchants are anticipating good demand by the end of March owing to the marriage festivities, but it must be borne in mind that from May next no marriages can take place and next the [illegible] indus for full one year and this will put a check on the enquiry for White and Coloured goods.

The Manchester Market has been firm and steady and the quotations received by the telegrams have been found beyond the reach of buyers. Forward business has been at standstill at present as the merchants are chary to do fresh business for very distant delivery. With American Cotton at over 30d. per lb. and with the heavy engagements of makers there is little likelihood of fresh business being booked at present but even were it possible it is not believed to be prudent to do anything as makers are said to be profiteering and one can never know when they will cut down the big margin and offers to accept business at terms which may be a surprise to many in the trade. Such reactions have occurred in the past and will recur in the future sooner or later as soon as something unforeseen happens.

GREYS.

In Grey goods the position has been firm owing to light stocks. Arrivals have been small and are readily absorbed by the demand. 39 inch Standard Red End Shirting of 16 by 12 counts are said to have been bought by a shipper at 38 shillings and the price now quoted is 4[illegible] shillings F. B. H for August-September shipment. 45 inches Red End shirtings have been in better request and values have advanced. A fair lot of Pepperell Drills have been sold for Karachi by Bombay dealer. Owing to the scarcity of Japanese Drills there has been a fair demand from the African Markets for Lancashire Drills which have substantially improved in value. Coloured Jaconets and Mulls have shewn no change. Dhooties have been slow to move.

Local Mill cloths are not much in demand and prices have therefore not advanced in spite of the closing down of several mills owing to the strike. Sheetings have been quoted at Rs. 1-1[illegible] to Rs. 1-12 and Longcloths at Rs. 1-1[illegible] to Rs. [illegible] per lb. Japanese Cloths have shewn a fair improvement owing to stocks being light.

WHITES.

In White Mulls an advance of two annas per piece has been established in 58 inches by 20 yards Red End styles, 40 inches by 18 yards Mulls and 27 inches Green End Mulls. 26/27 inches Nainsooks have been the chief item of inquiry, but values have remained steady. White Shirtings and Jaconets have not shewn any alteration. White Dhooties have moved off in small lines at rates which show losses to sellers. Some lots of White Shirtings have been offered in the market, but merchants prefer to wait and watch the developments of the market before purchasing.

The Cloth Markets will be closed on Wednesday next owing to the [illegible]mwas holiday.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, Jan. 16th, 6-30 p.m.

Ready.	Bazar Terms. Rs a p	Rail Delivery Rs a p
Wheat White Delhi 70-30	73 0 0	10 1[illegible] 0
„ „ Cawnpore 70-30	73 0 0	10 1[illegible] 0
„ Karachi Bengal	6[illegible] [illegible] 0	8 12 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	18 0 0	..
„ „ Cawnpore	18 0 0	..
„ Yellow Cawnpore	18 0 0	..
Linseed, Brown Bold	17 8 0	18 8 0
„ „ Thin	17 0 0	18 0 0
Tilseed, White 85-15	130 0 0	25 8 0
„ Gajar 75-25	1[illegible]0 0 0	..
„ Gajar 50-50	115 0 0	..
„ Black	108 0 0	..
Poppyseed, White	19 0 0	20 0 0
Groundnuts	100 0 0	..
Mowraseed	8 8 0	..
Barl[illegible]	52 0 0	..
Castorseed	75 0 0	14 12 0

Forward.	Rs a p
Wheat April-May	8 7 6
Linseed May	18 8 0

The quotations for the leading chops of Greys and Whites are as under:—

	Ins. Yds.		Rs a p
Grey Shirtings—			
Ralli's Pari No. 2,000	39×37½/8	—	17 4 0
„ „ „ 100,000	45×37½/8	—	19 4 0
„ „ „ 33,000	4[illegible]×37½/8	—	18 0 0
„ „ „ 2,800	[illegible]×37½/8	—	15 0 0
Graham's No. 2780	39×37½/8	—	16 0 0
Fleming's No. 1905	48×39	—	24 0 0
Bates' No 12838	41×37½/8	—	36 0 0
Dewhurst's Rupee No.5	39×38½	—	22 0 0
„ B B R.	36×38½	—	27 8 0
„ "B. B"	38×38½	—	23 0 0
Grey Jaconets—			
Ralli's No. 18	45×22	—	10 8 0
„ No 188	40×22	—	8 8 0
Grey Drills—			
Pepperell "Dragon"	29×40	—	32 8 0
Ralli's Musjid No. 425	28×40	—	12 0 0
White Shirtings—			
Liepmann's No. 1500	32×49	—	30 0 0
H B.T.C 40,000	36×40	—	41 0 0
H B.T.C. 33,000	36×40	—	38 0 0
White Nainsooks—			
Ralli's Nos. 7070/9090	27×18	—	6 3
„ No. 1900	27×18	—	5 7 0
„ No. 3[illegible]20T.B	38×22	—	8 4 0
Graham's Nos. [illegible]8/8[illegible]89	23×18	—	6 7 0
„ W W „	34×[illegible]	—	8 0 0
Greaves' No 3000T B.	34×22	—	10 0 0
Ritchie's 3500/4510 5520	36×18	—	—
White Mulls—			
Ralli's No. 6	41×18	—	10 0 0
„ „ 60	[illegible]	—	11 0 0
„ 600	51×18	—	12 0 0
„ 5000	56×18	—	13 8 0
„ „ 48	58×20	—	10 12 0
„ „ [illegible]	39×20	—	10 [illegible] 0
Ritchie's No. 975	50×18	—	8 0 0
„ 815	50×18	—	8 8 0
„ 88009	[illegible]×18	—	7 8 0
„ 1280	[illegible]×18	—	8 2 0
Greaves' No. [illegible]0	27×18	—	5 3 0
Fleming's No. 8040	27 18	—	5 4 0
Graham's No. 490	36×[illegible]	—	10 0 0
„ No. 149	34×18	—	11 0 0

JAPANESE CLOTHS.

The following are the prices ruling in the bazaar of well-known Japanese Cloths:—

	Ins. Yds		Rs a p
Grey Shirtings—			
No. 55000	44×38	—	21 0 0
No. 10	„	—	
No. 100	„	—	
No. 2[illegible]	„	—	20 0 0
No. 2300	„	—	
No. 7[illegible]0	„	—	22 0 0
No. 5151	„	—	22 0 0
No. 3[illegible]00	„	—	[illegible] 0
[illegible]	„	—	25 0 0
No 5100	„	—	25 8 0
No 3000	33×38	—	
No 666	„	—	18 0 0
Grey Sheetings—			
8 Dragons	36×30	—	18 0 0
"O" Quality	36×30	—	18 12 0
Grey Drills—			
Elephant	[illegible]	—	30 0 0

CURRENT BANK RATES.

England	6	per cent Nov. 6	1919
France	5	per cent Aug 29	1914
Germany	5	per cent Dec. 23	1914
Russia	6	per cent July 28	1914
Italy	5	per cent Nov. 11	191[illegible]
Netherlands	4½	per cent July 1	1915
Belgium	5	per cent Aug 20	1914
Austria-Hungary	5	per cent April 10	1915
Sweeden	6½	per cent Jan. 8[illegible]	1914
Spain	4½	per cent Oct. 26	1914
India — Bombay	5	per cent June 12	1919
India — Bengal	5	per cent June 5	1919
India — Madras	6	per cent June 9	1919

BURMA RICE CORP.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Jan. 15.

The fourth forecast of the Burma rice crop shows an estimated supplies available for export of one million seven hundred thousand tons, a decrease of over a hundred thousand on the third forecast. The matured areas shows a slight increase over the December figures but want of labour crop threshing out light and reduced yields in certain districts account for the diminution. The acre outturn for Lower Burma is estimated at eighty per cent. and for the Upper Burma at sixty eight per cent. The Rice Commissioner publishes a list of maximum prices which he will pay for rice of various qualities Big Mill Specials being Rs. 458 and Small Mills Rs. 4[illegible]8. Local prices are Small Mills sellers Rs. 460 buyers Rs. 455. No business in this or Big Mills paddy is quoted up to the full control price Rs. 180.

The Rice Commissioner is calling for tenders for rice to be exported from Rangoon to Zanzibar during February and March and to Mauritius from Rangoon in February and from Bassein in March. The total quantities are 470 tons.

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Auramine O Conc., O II
Basic Black G Conc., R Conc.
Basic Green B Conc., G Conc.
Bismarck Brown R, R Conc.
Chrysoidine R Powder, R Conc. Powder
Chrysoidine Y Powder, Y Conc. Powder,
Induline Blue.
Jute Black R Conc., G Conc.

Magenta Powder
Malachite
Malachite Green Powder
Marine Blue H
Methylene Blue BB Conc., BB Ex. Conc., BBN, R Conc., R Extra Conc., RN, ZF Powder, ZF Conc., Crystals
Methylene Green B Paste
Methylene Violet 2B Conc., 2R Conc.

Methyl Violet 6B Extra, 2B Extra, B Extra, 2R Extra, 4R Extra, 6R Extra.
New Phosphine R
Phenylene Brown PD, PD Conc.
Russian Red
Safranine BFF
Safranine BS, BS.cConc., BFF, BFF Conc., G. G Con
Tannin Heliotrope.

Sulphide Colours

Thionone Black Paste.
Thionone Black PL Conc., PR Conc., RN., 6R.
Thionone Brilliant Blue G. R.
Thionone Brown, R. Conc., 2R Conc.
Thionone Corinth B Conc., G Conc.

Thionone Dark Brown M
Thionone Deep Black P Conc.
Thionone Drab R. G.
Thionone Green B, 2G, 5G
Thionone Indigo R, B
Thionone Isabellina

Thionone Khaki G
Thionone Navy Blue B Conc., 2R Conc.
Thionone Printing Black New
Thionon Yeellow G. R

Mordant Colours

Alizarine Red SF Paste
Anthracene Blue BP Paste, 2B Paste 2B Powder, 2BR Powder.
Anthraquinone Violet B Powder
Brilliant Chrome Violet 4B Paste.
Diadem Chrome Black S, GN Extra, HN Extra, H Extra, BX, F.

Diadem Chrome Blue Black HB Extra
Diadem Chrome Green B
Diadem Chrome Red BR
Gambine G Extra Paste
Monochrome Brown H Paste, G Paste HN Paste, GN Paste

Monochrome Grey WM
Monochrome Orange R Paste
Monochrome Yellow GF Paste GFN Paste
Print Orange R Paste
Print Yellow G Paste

Acid Colours

Acid Black.
Acid Magenta N
Acid Prune V
Acid Scarlet 4R
Acid Yellow G
Acid Cardinal B

Brilliant Bordeaux B
Carmoisine S
Fast Red A, A New
Naphthol Blue Black 6B
Naphthol Yellow S
Naphthylamine Black H, 2B, 4B

Orange II, IV
Ponceau 2R, 2R Conc., 4R 4R, Conc. G G Conc.
Tartrazine Supra N, RN, S
Wool Scarlet 5R

Direct Colours

Benzo Purpurine 4B, 6B
Congo Red
Diazamine Fast Yellow H
Paramine Black B Extra
Paramine Direct Black BH

Paramine Direct Blue 2B
Paramine Direct Brown G, 2G
Paramine Direct Brown M
Paramine Direct Green B, G
Paramine Direct Orange R, G

Paramine Direct Violet N
Paramine Direct Yellow Y, R, 2R, 2G,
Paramine Fast Bordeaux B
Paraphenine Yellow G

Vat Colours

Hydranthrene Brilliant Copper D
Hydranthrene Brown B Paste
Hydranthrene Brown BG Paste

Hydranthrene Dark Blue Paste
Hydranthrene Green Paste

Hydranthrene Oliv R
Hydranthrene Violet Paste

Union Colours

Union Black
Union Orange Brown R

Union Orange Brown R, G
Union Orange R

Union Rose RG

Oil Colours

Brilliant Oil Black in lumps
Brilliant Oil Crimson in lumps
Brilliant Oil Green in lumps
Brilliant Oil Green B in lumps

Brilliant Oil Orange R in lumps
Brilliant Oil Orange Y in lumps
Brilliant Oil Red in lumps

Brilliant Oil Violet in lumps
Brilliant Oil Yellow in lumps
Sudan I, II, III

Spirit Colours

Spirit Black
Spirit Blue
Spirit Green

Spirit Orange
Spirit Red

Spirit Violet
Spirit Yellow

Leather Colours

Basic Dark Brown P
Basic Tan O
Chrome Leather Black B

Chrome Leather Black G
Chrome Leather Brown D
Chrome Leather Brown G

Chrome Leather Tan 2G
Dark Acid Brown LB
Light Acid Brown L

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"AMRITDHARA" will cure you

if it has cured 23,000 individuals suffering from various diseases. Amritdhara cures any and every disease. A panacea for the world with wonderful powers is Amritdhara. The infallible remedy the best household medicine, the elixir of all, the one-in-all remedy—all these summed up in one word—"AMRITDHARA." It is Rs. 2-8 a phial. Descriptive booklet "Amrit" free. Write at one

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PREMATURE OLD AGE

Lost vigor, lost memory, and lost interest in life is often traceable to illness or excesses at some time of life which have left staminal weakness.

Huxley's "Ner-Vigor"

An organic acid glycero-phosphate syrup, contains the nutritive phosphate materials which supplement food and when absorbed into the blood enrich it, so that it becomes re-vitalised, followed by a corresponding rejuvenescence of the system.

Original bottles of 80 doses throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, etc.
ANGLO-AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL Co., Ltd., Croydon, London.

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of Hypophosphite of Lime



FOR BRONCHITIS, STUBBORN COUGHS.

FOR CATARRH, WEAK LUNGS, CONSUMPTION

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HIMAJVARANKUSH PILLS, Anti-malarial.
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"GOLDEN STILL"

Eau de Cologne



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It is manufactured from the purest ingredients and blended with the knowledge derived from nearly one hundred years' daily practice.

There is nothing more welcome for headache, fatigue, or distressed nerves, than "Golden Still" Eau de Cologne.

Of all Chemists and Bazaars.
Beware of worthless imitations.
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J. GROSSMITH & SON,
Distillers of Perfumes,
Newgate Street, London, E.C.

Proprietors of the celebrated Hasu-no-Hana, Phūl-Nānā, Shem-el-Nessim, and Wana-Ranee Perfumes.

MONEY SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, Jan. 16.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 2/3 7/8 to 2/4.
D. D. on London 2/3 15/16 to 2/4.
Credit 3 Mds/a 2/4 3/4 1/16.
D. D. on Buying London 2/4 1/4.
D. D. on France 450.
Credit 3 Msd/a 500
T. T. on Japan 113.
60 D/st Japan 103.
D. D. on Hongkong 227½.
D. D. on Shanghai 352.
D. D. Singapore 103½.
D. D. on New York 232.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan 89.
5½ per cent. War Loan due 1920-22 99/12.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 91.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 81.
3½ per cent. Paper 60.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated 67.
4 per cent. Port Trust short dated 71.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated 66/8.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated 90.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust long dated 66/8.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 85.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 91½ to 82½.
The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay 5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 5 per cent.
Bank of Madras 6 per cent.

SHARES.

The January settlement, which is an exceptionally heavy one, has interferred with business, the brokers being engrossed in adjusting their accounts. Transactions have consequently been on a considerably restricted scale. The tone of the market nevertheless has been more robust than ever; and values of all cotton mill shares reveal a further significant advance.

Now that the prominent and current scrips have, to all intents and purposes, reached a climax, speculators have shufled their attention to scrips like Indore-Malwa, Bombay Cotton, Coorla etc., which uptil recently had not participated in the boom. These shares have, during the last few days, come into considerable prominence and been dealt in pretty largely, recording considerable advances. A feature of the week has been a sudden and big rise in Colaba Lands which have been done as high as Rs. 3,550.

The market may now be said to be almost absolutely in the hands of speculators who are still manipulating for a further upheaval. The excitement has not yet spent itself and looking to the trend of events a further inflation of values appears on the cards. All things considered, we believe it is dangerous to consider purchase at the present stage of values and the better part of valour would be to secure profits and keep clear of the market. The budget time is fast approching and already various rumours are in circulation as to to the form and size of the taxation likely to be provided for in the next Budget.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Abd. Advance 2000, By. Cotton 1175, By. United 1903, By. Dyeing 2095, Century 985, Cen. India 4150, Colaba Land 3400, Coorla 1750, Crescent 577/8, Currimbhoy 1075, David 1405, Fazulbhoy 1540, Finlay 1195, Ind. Malwa 700, Kastoorchand 2000, Kohinoor 2000, Madhowji 4160, New Great 800, New City 2000, Pearls 1100, Shapurji 277/8, Simplex 1060, Swadeshi 2050, Swan 1045, Tata Mill 1620, Alcock 1150, By. Burma 900, Bt. Burma Petro. 27/8 pr., By. Tramways 1070, By. Steam 560, Tata Ord 000, Tata Defd 1100, Tata Bank 50/8, Tata Hydro. 1075, Tata Oil 715 pr., Katni Ord 227/8, Katni Defd 1070, New India Insurance 22/8 pr., Shivrajpur 42/8, Scindia Steam 21/8 pr., Vulcan Insurance 2 pr.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 15.

The market for jute shares opened quiet towards afternoon, firmed up all round and large business was done in Kamarhatty which showed a marked advance in price. There was only a small inquiry for coal shares. In the miscellaneous section sugar cotton and flour shares were in demand. There was a fairly good inquiry for paper shares. The following were the closing quotations:—

Coal.—Bengal 810, Bhalgora 34-4, Sendra 23-12.

Jute.—Albion 525, Anglo-India pref 104, Anglo-India 410, Alliance 835, Auckland 558, cum rights, Belvedere 615, Benjamin 1-4 discount, Budge-Budge 692, Century 15-8, Craig 5 prem, Dalhousie 574, Fort William 521, Gourepore 1477, Howrah 48-8, Kamarhatty 1038, and 1100 s. l., Kankinarrah 880, Khardah 578, Lansdowne 485, Lawrence 800, New Central 775, Northbrook 82, Reliance 52, Soorah 357 s. l., Standard 785 and 751 s. l., Clive 380, Delta 678, National pref 108.

Miscellaneous.—Atlas Construction 15, Bengal Bridge and Bolts 9-4 prem, Bengal Brass 10, Bengal-Nagpore Cotton 496, Bengal Paper 92, Behar Rice 10, Bengal Lukmi Cotton 326, Borari Coke 54-8, Britannia Engineering 14, British India Tobacco 9-8, British Ceylon Corporation 34-4, Christie White and Co. 16, Calcutta City Flour 42-8, Commercial Properties 10-8, Central Provinces Cement 13, Cawnpore Cotton 204, Carew and Co. 90, Dunbar Cotton 300, Hume Pipe 16-4, Keshoram Cotton 9-8 prem, Indian Iron and Steel 93 prem, Indian Tanneries 18, Muir Mills 221-8, Madan's Theatre 18-12, New Saran Sugar 17-4, Premier Soap 11-12, Premier Oil 15-12, Ryam Sugar 24-4, Sahara Insurance 11-4, Standard Flour 12-12 fully paid, Scindia Steam 22-8 prem, Titaghur Paper 240, United Flour 20-9.

Government Paper.—Three and a half per cent, was quoted at Rs. 61-6 and small lots were done at Rs. 60. War Bonds short loan at 99, and 1922 at 101-4 per cent.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, Jan 16.

We have to report a very irregular market during the week which ruled very much depressed during the early part of the week while price for White Java January-February shipment was reduced to 18s. per cwt. F. B. Harbour and afterwards recovered to 83s. with fair demand and short covering. Calcutta and Karachi markets remain steadier with a small business doing in next crop sugar. Java market is reported very strong with small stocks and Indian speculators buying and prices are quoted for January at 40 gilders, February 40 3/4 and March 50½ gilders. The ss. Durobe Pasha, Orissa and Tembaula have left Java for Bombay and Karachi.

The following are the Bazar rates and stocks:—

T. M. O. Rs. 36-8-0 cq. 89s. F. B. H. stocks 1,00,000 bags.

Brown no stocks.

Soft Rs. 34-8-0 cq. 76s. F. B. H. stocks 25,000 bags.

Mauritius Rs. 26-8-0 stocks 100,000 bags.

The Latest Boon

IN INDIA!

The manufacture of Sodawater and Lemonade bottles tested to 140lb. pressure and selling like hot cakes by

The Allahabad Glass Works,

187 Hornby Road, BOMBAY,

Telegrams: "GLASSO."

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

One application was received at Calcutta on Thursday for an immediate telegraphic transfer on London for three hundred thousand pounds which has been accepted.

After forty-nine years of continuous and approved service Sir Faridoon Mulk Bahadur, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., C.B.E., Assistant Minister, Political Department, His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government, has retired on pension. He will, however, continue to be an extraordinary life-member of the Hyderabad Executive Council.

The All-India open lawn tennis tournament will be held at Allahabad from 4th to 14th February. Entries close on 31st January.

DECADENCE OF DHOLERA.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The interest which your paper has always taken in matters of public interest prompts me to contribute this letter with a hope that you will kindly insert it in your paper and earn the blessings of thousands of people.

The necessity of developing ports in Gujarat and building new useful railways has been brought home to Government and the public. At the last conference held at Surat one of the resolutions moved was about the subject and the people of British India have full confidence that Government will give their serious attention to this matter at an early date.

The States of Kathiawar which have their own ports have been doing their best to develop them. Bhavnagar, Junagadh and Porbandar have spent enormous amounts on the improvements of their ports. The Jamnagar State proposes to build a railway to Salaya and the Baroda Government intend building a railway to Velon. Mahuva will also be shortly connected by rail.

The port of Dholera was very prosperous unto Samvat 1876. It served Ahmedabad, Patan, Vadnagar, Visnagar, Palanpur, Radhanpur, Pali and many other distant parts of the country. There were about four hundred firms of outside merchants. The extension of railways, the keen competition with other ports and the indifference of the British Government to the Dholera port brought about its present deplorable condition.

Botad is going to be connected with Dhandhuka by Bhavnagar. The B. B. & C. I. Railway will build a line from Dhandhuka to Dholka. We are told that the Baroda Government propose to construct a line from Petlad to Dhandhuka. The construction of some new Railways in Kathiawar has also been in view. If Government are pleased to sanction a railway from Dhandhuka to Dholera and spend a few lacs of rupees on the improvement of the port, we have no doubt that this unfortunate port would retrieve its former position to the great advantage to the British territory. If Government are not prepared to build the line, some private capitalists may be encouraged to undertake the construction. The distance between Dholera and Dhandhuka is only eighteen miles. The present cost per mile is estimated at about Rs. 60,000. The resources of Government are unlimited. It is the duty of Government to safeguard and promote the interests of the people. Government should not grudge the expenditure of a few lacs in the discharge of the duty.—Yours, etc.,

BHAL-NIVASI.

Dhandhuka, Jan. 11.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Friday 16th January, 1920.

PRINCE'S DOCK.			
A T barenda Marseilles	24-1-20		..Graham & Co
City of Rome ...	N F	N F	..T M & Co
F ten bo Maru ...	N F	N F	..N Y Kaisha
Violet ...	N F	N F	..R E Collins Co
G H[illegible] ...	N F	17-1-20	..P & O Co
R Ferrara ...	Abadan	N F	..S W & Co
L Purnea ...	N F	N F	..M M & Co
Coxside			
M Pentakota	N F	N F	..M M & Co
O [illegible]	N F	N F	..M M & Co
P Chakdina	Busra	N F	..M M & Co
HARBOUR WALL.			
Kavel ...	N F	N F	..K W & Co
Sabarmati ...	N F	N F	..K N & Co
B hadur ...	N F	N F	..K B & Co
MEREWEATHER DRY DOCK.			
Lanka ...	5 days	20-1-20	..R E Collins & Co
Pa v l			
Kumari Romi	5 days	26-1-20	..R E Collins & Co
VICTORIA DOCK.			
7 Inverness	Dunkirk	N F	..T M & Co
7 Burma Maru ...	Kobe	N P	..O S Kaisha
9 H sh Wu ...	oba	N F	.. Y K Isha
10 Shinyo Maru	Japan	17-1-20	..N Y Kaisha
10 & 8 Tekl 'a ...	—	N F	J Finlay & Co
[illegible]	P Gulf	N F	H S Shushta & Co
17 [illegible]	Jeddah	[illegible]-20	..T [illegible]
18 Yokohama Maru ...	Japan	18-1-20	..O S Kaisha
ALEXANDRA DOCK			
2 [illegible]wara	Shanghai	N F	..M M & Co
2 Kil [illegible] Castle ...	Shanghai	N F	..W & A G & Co
4 Norvenia	K[illegible]	[illegible]	..M & o
5 G[illegible]	London	1[illegible]-1-20	..M M & Co
6 [illegible]	N F	N F	..M M & Co
7 C[illegible]	N F	N F	J Finlay & Co
8 Ma'n [illegible]	N F	N F	..K[illegible]
K Aug[illegible]	U K	23-1-20	..M M Co
11 Fl[illegible]	[illegible]	18-1-20	..Graham & Co
13 Parka	Bangkok	N F	..G A & Co
14 Norwich City	Genoa	1[illegible]-1-20	..W & A G & Co
15 Trog[illegible]	[illegible] N F	26-1-20	..T M & Co
17 C[illegible]	Busra	18-1-20	..M M & Co
HARBOUR WALL.			
Omro ...	N F	N F	..R Dawood Co

FOSTER'S MAGIC EMBROCATION

For the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sore Throat, Cold in the Chest, Sprains, Contusions and all Aches.

Price Re. 1/- 3 oz. bottle.

FOSTER & SONS,
CHEMISTS
BYCULLA—BOMBAY.

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The National Democratic Publishing Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act, 1913.)

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Divided into 1,00,000 Shares of Rs. 10 each.
Issue of 60,000 Shares of Rs. 10 each.

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Rs. 5 per share on Application.
Rs. 5 per share on Allotment.

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HANSRAJ PRAGJI THAKERSI, Esq., Merchant, Bombay.
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W. T. HALAI, Esq., Share and Stock Broker, Bombay.
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AUDITORS:

Messrs. S. B. BILLIMORIA & Co.

MANAGING AGENTS:

Messrs. PAWAR, PEERBHOY & Co.

REGISTERED OFFICE:

54, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

EXTRACTS FROM THE PROSPECTUS.

OBJECTS:

THE necessity of an evening English newspaper in Western and Central India to put before the public the Indian point of view on all matters concerning the welfare of the people has been felt for a long time. It is therefore proposed to start, as soon as the necessary arrangements are completed, an evening daily in English, called

The Democrat

with all the features of a first class modern newspaper.

THE POLICY OF THE PAPER: "THE DEMOCRAT" will advocate Representative and Responsible Self-Government for India as an integral part of the British Empire upon terms of equality with the Oversea Dominions in every respect. In internal affairs it will advocate the application of Democratic principles to promote the welfare of the people of India without distinction of Caste, Colour or Sex.

SUNDAY EDITION.—The Sunday Edition of the paper will be a treat especially to mofussil readers and its weekly appearance will be eagerly looked forward by the reading public all over the country.

MOSLEM SUPPLEMENT.—Every Friday a Supplement dealing with topics interesting to the Moslem world is proposed to be issued.

VERNACULAR PAPERS.—This Company also intends, as soon as circumstances permit, to publish one or more vernacular papers, either weekly or daily.

THE JOBBING DEPARTMENT will undertake all sorts of remunerative Jobbing work and its motto will be "Promptness and Neatness."

THE SALES DEPARTMENT will supply retail and wholesale stationery and paper, particularly to newspaper and printing presses.

THE BOOK DEPARTMENT will open a first class Book Shop. Later on, a CIRCULATING LIBRARY will be established.

MANAGING AGENTS.—The remuneration payable to the said firm as Managing-Agents is a commission at the rate of ten per cent. twelve and a half per cent. and fifteen per cent., respectively, on the net profits made by the Company if and when in any year such profits after setting apart from such profits 10 per cent. for depreciation on the value of the machinery and plant of the Company amount to a sum sufficient to declare a dividend of at least six per cent., ten per cent., and twenty per cent., respectively on the ordinary paid-up share capital for the time being of the Company, whether such dividends be in fact declared or not.

Copies of the Prospectus of the Memorandum and Articles of Association are now open to inspection at the Company's registered office, 54, Medows Street, Bombay. Application for shares should be made direct to the Managing Agents.

To,

THE DIRECTORS,

THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC PUBLISHING Co., Ltd.,

54, Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Dear Sirs,

I/we beg to enclose my/our cheque/money order for Rs. . . . . . . being a deposit of Rs. 5/- per share on application for shares of Rs. 10/- each in the abovenamed Company and to request you will allot me/us that number of shares and I/we hereby agree to accept the same or such smaller number as may be allotted to me/us upon the terms of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company and of your Prospectus and I/we hereby authorise you to place my/our name (s) on the Register of Members of the Company in respect of the shares allotted to me/us.

Yours faithfully,

Signature 1. . ______________________
Name (s) (in full) 1 ______________________
Address (s) 1. ______________________
Occupation 1 ______________________
Date ______________________

LABOUR SITUATION.

MILL-OWNERS ADAMANTINE!

WORKERS YET PEACEFUL.

PORT TRUST MEN DOWN TOOLS.

The Strike Situation.

The labour situation in the city has not yet improved, if anything it has become worse. Days have elapsed and yesterday marked the fortnight since the trouble began, and the mill-owners have assumed an unyielding and adamantine attitude. After a fortnight the mill-owners have made up their mind, they might have shown some sort of vacilation in the beginning but now they are entrenched in their righteous indignation

Workers Peaceful

The workers on the other hand have behaved most patiently, and have kept themselves out of harm's way. Barring some slight disturbances here and there nearly two lakhs of men in the city, some of them suffering sorely, have behaved remarkably well, under the most exasperating circumstances. The question, however, is how long will this thing continue? Already distant will this thing continue? A people frantic with hunger and the surrounding sufferings and miseries of their dear ones are not so amenable to reason as ordinary men.

At Port Trust.

The economic conditions, which are getting worse, are convulsing the masses and all classes in the city and yesterday about 500 tally clerks and clerks on the hammalage staff struck work and demanded higher rates and better conditions of labour. This ferment is spreading rapidly and work in the docks is at a standstill. Loading and unloading are now entirely stopped, and steamers are being detained for nothing. Every day adds to the ranks of the disaffected, and only the mill-owners cannot see what all the trouble is about. They think that everything is for the best in this best of worlds. The conditions are bad enough to create anxiety in the minds of all decent people. We have had a terrible cholera epidemic last year following the strike and the conditions brought about by it. This year fortunately, so far nothing has happened, but how long would it go on like this?

TROUBLE AT PORT TRUST.

TALLY CLERKS AND HAMALS DOWN TOOLS

Yesterday morning the tally clerks and hamalage staff of the Port Trust Dock, numbering about 500, and drawing Rs. 1/4 a day, (each day shift man) and Rs. 1/8 a day (each night shift man) struck work demanding increment in their wages and increase of their recess time. In the noon about 200 of them assembled on the Esplanade maidan and sent about a dozen representatives with a representation to the Deputy Manager of the Port Trust Dock. In the representation they stated that they were very much thankful to him for the notice given to them on the 14th January, 1920, and trusted that their following request would meet with his kind consideration.

They stated that their present wages were quite insufficient to maintain themselves and their family during these hard days and hence they requested that he would kindly increase the wages of the day-shift man to the extent of Rs. 2 a day and that of the night shift man to Rs. 3 a night; that he should kindly grant them three hours' complete rest during the day and night instead of one hour as at present, that they should be paid wages for Sundays and holidays and that if they worked on Sundays and holidays, they should be paid double the wages for those days, that they should not be "forced" to work at night, as at present; that the senior temporary clerks should be given permanent chance before the new comers, and that their wages should be paid on the 5th of every month for the day shift men and on the 10th for the night shift men.

Their representatives were told that the Deputy Manager would forward their petition to the chairman of Port Trust for consideration and the reply would be communicated to them in due time.

TRAMWAYMEN'S DEMANDS.

COMPANY'S CONCESSIONS.

In reply to the demands made by the Tramway conductors and drivers, the following notice was posted on the notice-board at the Tramway Company's car-shed at Colaba on Friday night:—

As premised by the Managing Director in the notice issued by him to conductors and drivers on the 8th instant, the Directors have fully considered the petition, sent to the Company's management by its conductors and drivers and have decided that:—

(1) All conductors and drivers shall receive an increase of Rs. 5 per month in each grade of their pay, which will make inclusive of the increased famine allowance that they will consequently draw an increase of Rs. 6-4-0 per month. Their ration pay inclusive of famine allowances will then stand as:—

	Conductors.	Drivers.
1st two years ...	Rs. 33-12-0	Rs. 32-8-0
3rd year	Rs. 37-8-0	Rs. 35-0-0
4th year	Rs. 50-0-0	Rs. 50-0-0

The present good conduct badges and allowances will be continued.

(2) Increase of pay equal to the above will be granted to inspectors, traffic regulators, traffic manager's clerks and the case of traffic controllers, pointsmen, etc., will also be favourably considered by the Traffic Manager and a notice as to their revised rates be issued.

(3) The Company will in future give three free uniforms to conductors and drivers each year instead of two free uniforms as at present.

(4) The limit of deficiencies in conductors' cash receipts which are not doubted when charged against their pay, will be raised from Re. 1 to Rs. 3 per month.

(5) The fines levied on drivers for cost of repairs, damages to their cars caused by collisions due to careless driving on their part, will in future be 10 per cent. of the cost of toose repairs limited to a total charge on their wages not exceeding Rs. 10 in any one accident case instead of a charge without limit as heretofore.

(6) Conductors' and drivers' wages for the previous month will whenever possible be paid on the 12th of the following month instead of on the 15th as at present.

The Directors also fully considered the conductors' and drivers' petition regarding their hours of work, holidays and the other matters represented by them. The Directors cannot consent to furthtr reduce the hours of work, which are now only 8 hours daily for drivers and 8½ hours daily for conductors. These hours are already short compared with those worked by mill-hands and in other factories, workshops, etc.. and also short compared with the hours worked on tramways in Europe and elsewhere. Nor can the numbers of holidays be increased as conductors and drivers are granted 31 days of holidays each year on full pay and the Directors consider that it is liberal and grant more leave on full pay than is granted by most other employers to their work-people. With regard to the cost of living the Managing Director has made careful enquiries in the city to ascertain the difference in prices of grain, etc., now and a year ago when the conductors and drivers were granted a famine allowance of 25 per cent. on their pay, the result of which enquiries is to show that while the prices of some of the necessaries of life have risen, others have fallen. For example, while the prices of ghee, sugar and rice have risen, the prices of bajri and cotton cloth have fallen.

The Directors desire, however, that the Company's conductors and drivers as well as its other employees should be well treated and should be contented and with that aim in view they have sanctioned the increase of pay notified above, which will take effect from the 1st January, 1920.

(Sd.) F. C. RIMINGTON,
Managing Director."

The drivers and conductors are expected to hold a meeting in a day or two to consider these concessions.

SLIGHT TROUBLES.

The Mill-owners' notice, which was posted on the mill premises on Thursday and their reply to Sir Narayen Chandavarkar seem to have disturbed the poor strikers who are threatened by starvation which is coming near and nearer in the same proportion as the settlement is delayed. They are making some demonstrations. Yesterday morning groups of strikers assembled near almost every mill to see whether any new notice was posted and were sorely disappointed to hear the employers' uncompromising terms.

At about 9 a.m. at Soparibang near the Jacob Sassoon Mills, about 200 people assembled and a few among them began to throw stones at the passing tram cars and passers by. Information was sent to the Military picket, stationed at Lalwadi, which immediately arrived and dispersed the crowd.

Another assembly of some 200 men looted a sweetmeat hawker and a gram hawker at Curry Road and threw stones at the adjoining buildings and passers by, injuring a Hindu child on the face. They too were dispersed immediately.

At 8 a.m. about 300 men collected at Tardeo near the Manockji Petit Mills and stopped the Parsi and Hindu clerks going into the mills. It is said that a Parsi gentlemen was assaulted by the men, who took him for a mill employee. They were, however, soon dispersed by the military and police located there. They then came down to Slater Road and exhosted the men working in the Wallace Flour Mills to come out and join them. But they were dispersed from this place too.

MEN NOT WILLING TO RESUME WORK

Last evening, again the Labour Settlement Committee met at the rooms of the Servants of India Society. They decided to send another representation to the Mill-owners' Association in reply to their letter saying that men must resume work first before any demands could be considered. As many representatives of the mill-operatives were present and as ascertained from them it was found that the men are not willing to go to work unless their demands are accepted by the mill-owners.

CALCUTTA RACES.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 16.

BETELER PLATE.—Distance 1 mile. (Time 2-25 p.m.)

Double Scotch 9-3, Eagle's Nest 8-12, Red Quill 8-10, Buskin 8-10, Glenavon 8-9, Green Boy 8-7, Allan Brig 8-5, Simon's Choice 8-4, Dori 8-3, Flying Wing 8-3, Buckgrass 8-0, St. Nathey 7-8, Nancy Oneil 7-7, Second Sight 7-5, Soft Nose 7-4, Mary 7-0.

HOOGHLY PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs. Verge 9-12, Star of India 8-13, Coryphee 8-3, Moutbutweel 7-11, Beaufort 7-10, Forfeit Lass 7-9, Lovebird 7-5, Happy Iola 7-0, Necessity 7-0.

BERESFORD CUP. (Division II.).—Distance 1 3/4 miles. (Time 3-35 p.m.).

Sungrebe 9-0, Ancient and Modern 8-12, His Nibs 8-7, Durban 8-6, Andreas 8-3, Linton 8-2, Irish Field 8-1, Downey Boy 7-13, Nautch Girl 7-12, De Haviland 7-12, Minstspear 7-10, Spartan Child 7-5, Castle Vite 7-4.

BERESFORD CUP. (Division I.)—Distance 1 3/4 miles. (Time 4-10 p.m.).

Wolfram 9-6, Spearwood 9-2, Bright Bird 8-12, Flotelle 8-12, Quartely 8-10, Cally 8-7, Marcado 8-5, Tiepin 8-4, Gibberish 8-4, Jack 8-3, Miss Slasher 8-1, Talcum 7-11, Ugly Gosling 7-8, Glencairni 7-5.

MACPHERSON C. I. P. St. LEGER COURSE (A. M. 6 F. 132 yds.). (Time 4-45 p.m.).

First Flier 9-12, William the Bonu 8-12, Cherry and Black 8-3, Gunning 7-10, Giacomi 7-8, Misri Lal 7-0.

ALIPORE PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles. (Time 5-0 p.m.).

Mintspear 9-7, Spartan Child 9-1, Lloyds 9-0, Aughmacloy 8-13, Steel Barrell 8-10, Mamelz 8-10, Small Change 8-9, Aquae Solis 8-9, Devon 8-7, Partnership 8-4, Kit Grey Leg 8-0, Ride a Wee 7-12, Celarity 7-3, Redcar Square 7-3, Luna 7-0, Tiercel 7-0.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS

IMPERIAL CINEMA.

The principal feature of the new programme which commences at the Imperial Cinema, Bombay, to-night, is a screen adoption of the successful American play "The Narrow Path" in which Miss Fannie Ward plays the leading part. The story has big emotional moments and pictures unerringly certain phases of life in a great city. It is a revelaiton, a warning and a safeguard, besides being high class entertainment. The programme will also include a Lonesome Luke comic and the latest issue of the Pathe Gazette.

Banvards Farewelling.

The Banvard American Musical Comedy Company will not be long amongst us. Willis West, Pearl Jardinere and Helen Boyd have proved themselves capable entertainments, but the greatest attraction of all the performances has been the general all round finish of staging, dressing and rehearsal. The whole undertaking has been a very big one, a great deal bigger than any other promoter has entered upon for India. One would have thought that the Excelsior Theatre would have been filled every night, and no doubt has the Banvards been here a year ago, when Bombay was flooded by troops passing through, such would have been the case.

Daniel Frawley here.

Next Thursday night we are to have that great favourite Daniel Frawley. He had record season in Bombay eighteen months ago and made a second visit at the beginning of last year. As usual Daniel Frawley comes to Bombay with new pieces and his reputation is such that all his colleagues will be tip-top performers. We have not forgotten "Fair & Warmer," "A Pair of Sixes," "Seven Keys to Baldpate," "It pays to Advertise" Cheating Cheaters," etc.. etc., but this season will see "Three Wise Fools," Lightnin, "Upstairs & Down," "The Boat," "Turn to the Right," "Parlour, Bedroom & Bath," Polly with a Past" and several other comedies of continuous amusement.

EMPRESS.

The Empress Theatre has a triple bill—two comics and six part drama "Shawdows of Suspicions." There is a handsome young Englishman who does not appear to be assisting his country during the fighting in France and moreover he is accused of being an enemy agent. The latter suspicion is confirmed during the dinner party where this young is seen to be in contact with a military officer in the British War Office who within the next few hours is shot at the Tower as a spy. Events which follow are of an exciting character. Cyril and his sweetheart are prisonered by a middle aged peer, but the girl by a clever subterfuge escapes and rescues her lover and eventually Cyril's efforts lead to the hunting up of a gang of German spies, their documents and plots which included blowing-up of an all important part of London. Cyrill and Doris become united.

"Quinney's" is the name of this week's Empire Theatre film. It deals with the buying and selling of antique furniture. It is well-known that fabulous sums change hands in connection with a single chair, a small table and such like and in this film there is case of eight chairs being sold for nine hundred guineas. These chairs are not the original articles but are frauds and when these chairs are re-sold to a wealthy American ever on the look-out for curiosities, the foreman of Quinney's" is not silent over the transaction. Quinney proves to be honest and the American rewards the honesty by purchasing £5,000 cabinet instead. There is a love affair running through the pretty and interesting story and in the end Quinney's daughter marries the foreman, James.

EX-KAISER'S EXTRADITION.

TRIBUNAL OF NEUTRAL JUDGES FAVOURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 16.
Recd. 8 a.m. Jan. 16.

BERLIN.—A resolution was adopted at a meeting at which von Gerlach and Edouard Bernstein spoke that the attempt to oppose the ex-Kaiser's extradition must be regarded as a political crime and that it was in general interest that a tribunal should be composed of neutral judges.

GERMAN GOVERNMENT OVERTHROWN.

STRANGE REPORTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 16.
Recd. 8 a.m. Jan. 16.

BRUSSELS.—Strange reports are being brought by travellers from Germany that the German Government has been overthrown, the Socialists are the masters of the situation and that a general strike has been declared throughout the occupied territory. No confirmation is to be obtained.

BOMBAY, CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

THURSDAY, Jan. 22.

Municipal Corporation Special Meeting, at 3 p.m.

Bombay Natural History Society.—Meeting of members and friends at the Society's Rooms at 6, Apollo Street, at 6 p.m.

TUESDAY, Feb. 3.

Ball at Government House 9-30 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

SEERVAI.—Manekjee Naserwanji, son of the late Dr. Nasserwanjee Bachajee Seervai, brother of Dr. Hormasjee N. Seervai and son-in-law of the late Mr. Hirjeebhai Merwanjee Wadia, died, last evening at his residence Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort. Funeral this morning, 9 a.m. (S. T.).

CABLE DELAYS.

The General Superintendent Eastern Telegraph Co., Ltd., notifies the following delays on cablegrams:—London to Bombay:—Full rate, 5½ days. Bombay to London:—Full rate, 5 days.

"SIND AND SALVATION."

A crowded meeting was held in the Bowen Hall, Girgaum, under the auspices of the student Branch of the Y. M. C. A., when Sadhu Sundar Singh delivered an address on "Sin and Salvation" which was very much appreciated. The Sadhu sailed for England on Friday, the 16th January.

ISRAELITE LEAGUE.

Under the auspices of this Institution Mr D. J. Samson, will conduct a "Jewish Religion Class" in the Umarkhadi Branch, to-morrow, at 11 a.m. (S. T.).

ISRAELITE BROTHERHOOD.

The usual classes for 1920 conducted under the auspices of the Israelite Brotherhood have already commenced and will be held as shown below:—The Sabbath class to-day, at 3-30 p.m. The Jewish History class to-day, at 8 p.m. The Hebrew class Monday and Thursday, at 7 p.m. There will a conversational meeting to-morrow, at 4 p.m. in the hall of the Institution, 2nd Peerkhan Street, Byculla. The subject for discussion being the "Female Education."

LATE MR. N. V. THAKKAR.

A meeting of the members of the Gujarati depressed classes of Bombay was held on Wednesday night, at D. C. M. School, Mahaluxmi, to pass a resolution of condolence with the family of the late Mr. N. V. Thakkar who passed away on the 4th inst. Mr. Samant N. Marwadi presided. Among the speakers were Messrs. Dudabhai Malji, Jinabhai, V. S. Sohoni and others. Mr. Narainji's work in connection with the uplift of the depressed classes and the Social Service League was eulogised and a resolution was passed condoling with the members of his family, in their sad bereavement.

OUR ILLUSTRATED SUPPLEMENT.

Most of the photos published in our to-day's supplement are supplied by Messrs. K. R. Kirtiker and Co., while one is reprofew from the "Modern Review." Persons desirous of obtaining the photos may communicate with Mr. K. R. Kirtikar, photographer, 5-30 Girgaum Road.

PUBLIC RECEPTION TO CONGRESS DEPUTATION MEMBERS.

A public meeting was held last evening at Shantaram's Chawl under the presidency of Mr. B. G. Tilak, to accord a public reception to the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel, the Hon. Mr. G. S. Khaparde and Dr. D. D. Sathaye, members of the Congress Deputation returned from England A full report of this meeting will be published in our next issue and will be repeated in Monday's issue.

CIVIL EMPLOYMENT FOR ARMY MEN

As stated in the press communique dated 10th October 1919 published by the Central Employment and Labour Board, it is notified for general information that after 31st January 1920 Army Headquarters will entertain no applications for probationary release of Officers and other ranks of the Army, who wish to secure Civil Employment in India, nor will applications for permanent release be entertained after the end of February next. The Bombay Resettlement Committee will, therefore, receive applications from employers on prescribed forms for probationary release of Officers and other ranks up to 23rd January 1920 and for permanent release up to 26th February 1920.

ANGLO-INDIANS AND PUNJAB

PROTEST AGAINST PUBLIC COMMENT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, Jan. 16.

Mr. George Morgan, President of the European Association has sent the following letter to all branches:—'Owing to the publication in the press at Home and in India of leaders, letters, etc., in connection with the Punjab Disorders, prejudging the action of authorities, which publication we most strongly condemn, it is thought by some of our members that the European Association should put up some protest. I cannot impress too strongly upon the members that the whole matter is at present subject of enquiry by the Hunter Committee and there for sub-judice. I would therefore ask the European community to exercise patience until the report is published and our members may rest assured that the Council of European Association will not be found wanting when the time for action arrives.

LATEST CABLES.

RAILWAYMEN'S STRIKE.

TERMS OF GOVT. CONCESSIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 15.
Recd. 1-15 a.m. Jan. 17.

An official statement of the terms accepted by the railwaymen shows that the Government has not departed from the principle of basing standard rates on the average instead of on the highest pre-war rate, as demanded by railwaymen. The Government also adheres to its sliding scale based on the cost of living but agrees to graduated increases in war wages of grades not included in Government's proposals. The Government further agrees to extend the principles of settlement to Irish railways.

FIRST MEETING OF LEAGUE OF NATIONS' COUNCIL.

"NEW ERA IN INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 15.
Recd. 1-15 a.m. Jan. 17.

In an official invitation to the first meeting of the Council of the League of Nations President Wilson points out that the gathering "marks the beginning of a new era in international co-operation and is the first step towards the ideal concept of nations. It will bring the League of Nations into being as a living force devoted to the task of assisting the peoples of all countries in a desire for peace, prosperity and happiness."

The President is convinced that its progress will accord with the noble purpose to which it is dedicated.

LATER.

First meeting of Council of League of Nations will take place at the Quai D'Orsay on January, 16th. Leon Bourgeois will preside. Lord Curzon will represent Great Britain, Sgr. De Martino Italy, and Paul Hymans Belgium.

LORD ALLENBY CONFERS WITH KING HUSSEIN.

RE MATTERS OF BRITISH AND ARAB GOVERNMENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 11.
Recd. 1-15 a.m., Jan. 17.

Cairo.—Lord Allenby has conferred with King Hussein at Jeddah with regard to the matters mutually interesting to the British and Arab Governments. Lord Allenby's visit has made favourable impression on Hedjas circles.

OPIUM CULTIVATION IN CHINA.

GOVT'S. COMPULSION FOR REVENU PURPOESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 12.
Recd. 1-15 a.m., Jan. 17.

Shanghai.—The North China "Daily News" learns from Foochow that the authorities of several districts are compelling the planting of opium for revenue purposes. One district has been notified that fifty thousand dollars must be forthcoming in 1920.

MOULDERS' CONFERENCE.

DECISION TO TAKE FURTHER BALLOT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 15.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., Jan. 17.

The Moulders' Conference has decided to take further ballot, strongly recommending the acceptance of employers' terms, namely, a five shilling weekly advance and Conference on working conditions

ISSUES OF NEW 5 YEAR EXCHEQUER BONDS.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S ANNOUNCEMENT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 15.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., Jan. 17.

Speaking at the National War Savings banquet in London, Mr. Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, announced that Government was making an early issue of five years' exchequer bonds at 5½ per cent. to meet the six per cent. exchequer bonds, maturing in February three per cent. bonds maturing in March, and five per cent. bonds maturing in December

Mr. Chamberlain paid a tribute to the labours of the war saving committees and said that the amount invested in war savings certificates was two hundred million sterling, despite the fact that the deposits in the post office and trustee savings banks had increased from under three hundred millions in 1914, to nearly eighteen hundred millions last October.

As regards the stabilising of finances, Mr. Chamberlain declared that there were no short cuts of easy remedies. He deprecated violent expedients and pacifist experiments. He urged the continuation of the work of war saving organisation in order to inculcate a habit of thrift. Since the armistice 95 millions sterling had been invested in war saving certificates.

Admiral Beatty and Sir Henry Wilson accompanied Mr. Churchill and Mr. W. Long to Paris Thursday evening.

WHAT STIGAND'S DEATH MEANS.

NEED OF "STRONG AND JUST GOVT."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 12.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., Jan. 17.

The "Times" draws attention to a letter of a correspondent referring to Stigand's death. The letter mentions the latter's advocacy of a Central African Confederation of which the northern province will be the southern port of Sudan. The writer contends that incidents similar to the Stigand affair are likely to occur with increasing frequency unless the Government gives the whole East and Central Africa a strong and just Government under one control strengthens services, has constructive native policy, and undertakes the proper education of natives.

DISASTROUS GALE IN ENGLAND AND WALES

FEARFUL LOSS OF LIFE AND PROPERTY

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 12.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., Jan. 17.

Storms and torrential rains swept over country during the weekend and much damage was done in southern and western England and Wales. Large areas are water-logged. Several disasters have occurred at sea. Heavy snowstorms in the North have delayed Railway Traffic, and Telegraphic communication with the Continent is hampered. The communication with Paris is now entirely cut off. The gale continues.

LATER.

Great Britain to-day is littered with the wreckage. The gale which is now abating reached 180 miles an hour. Enormous telegraph and telephone damage has been done throughout Western Europe. Numerous casualties have occurred. Landslide near Plymouth blocked the main line, hundreds of tons falling on the track. A colliery at Llwynypia was overhelmed with flood-water and workmen had miraculous escapes. Lower stories of the houses in Merverletw village in Salop were flooded, and the inhabitants were cut off.

A Handley-Page machine broke its moorings at Peterborough and was swept across the railway. A scotch express was delayed eighty minutes by the falling of an elm tree. Three yachts were smashed against the sea-wall at Westcliff.

DEATH OF SIR G. M. MECALLUM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
Recd. 11-45 p.m., Jan. 16.

Death is announced of Sir J. M. McCallum, Member of Parliament for Paisley.

SARAGOSSA MEETING.

ALL OFFICERS RECALLED FROM LEAVE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 11.
Recd. 6-30 p.m., Jan. 16.

MADRID.—All officers have been recalled from leave on account of the situation in Saragossa, where Martial Law has been proclaimed. A corporal and six privates have been court-martialled in connection with yesterday's mutiny and have been shot. Heated debates have occurred in the Chamber and Senate in connection with the position in Saragossa and Barcelona, the most severe methods of repression being demanded.

A Bilbao message states that Syndicalist conspiracy has been discovered to poison watertanks in certain works with a view to killing non-Unionists. The ringleader has been arrested.

CABLE ITEMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 15.
Recd. 1-15 a.m. Jan. 17.

The travelling exhibition will leave United Kingdom on May 1st, and will open at Durban on May 21. Johannesburg on July 14th, Captetown on September 14th, Perth on December 3rd, Adelaide on January 25th, 1921. Melbourne on March 23rd, Hobart on May 25th Brisbane on July 7th, Sydney on September 2nd, Christchurch on November 2nd, and Auckland on December 31st and thence to Canada

Washington.—The report of an influential American Economic Association's Committee on foreign trade expresses the opinion that the United States, not from Government but from private sources, must lend Europe money if only for purely selfish reasons but such should be devoted to industrial and not Government uses.

Washington.—The Judiciary Committee of House or Representatives has agreed to the Anti-Sedition Bill and a speedy enactment is anticipated. The Bill also provides for death penalty where anti-Government activities lead to destruction of life.

Copenhagen.—The ratification of the Peace was hailed with demonstrations of joy. The King sent a message of congratulation to King George and other allied heads expressing Denmark's deep gratitude in connection with the early reunion of Slesvig with Denmark.

According to the "Pall Mall Gazette" enemy debts clearing house has called on British firms immediately to pay their outstanding pre-war debts due to the Germans with five per cent. interest as from the outbreak of war.

A Moscow wireless message states that risings headed by Bolshevists have broken out in the surroundings of Tiflis.

Suva.—The constitution of Fiji Islands has been altered to allow the Indians to elect five members of the Legislative Council.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Saturday, January 17, 1920.

POVERTY AND SCIENCE.

The recent conference of Chambers of Commerce at Calcutta was intended to consolidate the enterprise of the British trading community in India, and to find out the easiest lines of advance in all branches of business. The years succeeding the war constitute a period of great opportunities. British businessmen are not slow in perceiving that in the reorganisation of the country, success will attend those who act with courage and promptitude. During the last six months, more than 5,000 companies were floated in London; it shows the briskness with which the disorganised markets of the world are being captured by those who have the will as well as the means to succeed. The fact of a great world-competition has to be remembered by Indians, because in all the activities of national revival, none will be so lasting in their material benefits as the manner in which we seize the present opportunity. The address of Sir P. C. Ray, as President of the Indian Science Congress held at Nagpur, is remarkable for the warning it gives to Indians in regard to the opportunities of recuperation which are coming in the new era. Our present position is one of poverty and ignominy; our preparations are inadequate; and it is under great handicaps that we shall have to strive for going abreast of civilised countries. "Where does India stand," Sir P. C. Ray asks, "in this formidable world-competition?" He answers: "Nowhere." The promotion of science has a vital connection with the advancement of Indian industries. Till materials, modern technical knowledge, and capital are brought together, our endeavours are bound to be drifting and haphazard. The obstacle, which faces us in addition to the ordinary difficulties which we in common with other nations have to encounter, is the poverty and ignorance of the people. "You may wax eloquent over hybridisation and the adoption of improved seeds and the efficacy of fertilisers with their proper percentages of phosphates and nitrogen, and point out that the outturns of the crop may be thereby doubled; but the simple fundamental fact is coolly ignored that you have to deal with a ryot whose excessive subdivision of land and fragmentation of holdings, coupled with his ignorance, conservatism and narrow outlook, renders him incapable of profiting by laboratory experiments. You might as well appeal to deaf ears." Till the ryot, who mans the greatest industry of India, is possessed alike of knowledge and economic facilities, modern improvements will be of no great value to him. He would prefer the use of primitive methods that do not help him in intensive, profitable farming. How then can the knowledge of science be brought to work-a-day application? It is only by the education of the people. Labour, though increasingly scarce, has a poor appreciation of itself in its service to manufacturing industries. The Hon. Mr. Sarma in the course of a debate in the last session of the Imperial Council observed that in some districts in the Madras Presidency the pressure of poverty was so high that it was possible to get a woman to work a full day for one anna. Ignorance as well as economic disorganisation is responsible for such a poor valuation of labour. Thus ignorance makes the mass of the people insensible to the value of scientific innovations and makes them the easy prey of exploiters. For wage-earners and ryots, the question of poverty becomes natural to their position of ignorance. The task of elementary education is now recognised to be the responsibility of the State, and Sir Prafullah comes back to the position that till education is made universal, the contact of scientific knowledge will remain valueless for the vast bulk of the people.

To make the results of research valuable to people, there should a thorough infusion of education among them. Sir Prafulla is convinced that without the foundation of primary and secondary education, it is not possible to make substantial progress in the study of science and in its application to industries. In every direction, whether of the co-operation of people with limited means or securing the efficiency of labour, the obstacle of ignorance, and therefore, of isolated effort is found to bar progress beyond a certain point. The traditional excuse of the bureaucracy is the insufficiency of funds, but it is noteworthy that even in the nadir of war-finance, British Ministers carried an Education Act, realising as they did that the health and intelligence of people had priority of claims. While the bulk of the people do not receive the elevating influence of education, the classes that are trained in institutions suffer through defective training. There are in the first place the evils of the Indian examination system which prejudice the growth of an attraction to science. There is no demand for the research-worker, and promising students are diverted into the three or four commonplace professions that open with the termination of the college career. The most serious hindrance lies in the abundance of third-rate men who are drafted into the Education Service from outside for a mere career and, therefore, are incapable of investing students with the fascination of pure study. The Education Department is, to adapt the words of Mr. Lloyd George, an A 1 Service manned by C 3 classes. Sir Prafulla gave statistics to show the monopoly by Britishers of the technical and scientific services, while men of proved ability are available in India to make them of direct and progressive assistance to the people. At the present moment there is a great inflow of third rate men on grounds of award without reference to the need of the country for first class talent. There are two evils in this indulgence of inferior men. They will be incapable, as foreigners, of stimulating the industrial growth of the country because they fail to come into purposeful contact with Indians. The alien expert is thrown in a different society and the normal advantage of informal association is lost to the people. Again such of them as are capable and industrious retire by the time they become authorities and pursue independent research; and the cultivated talents of the official are lost to the country. While there are first-class students in India, and while Indians come out with credit from European universities, it is inequitable that their claims should be overridden for the benefit of inferior men who look for a career. The Public Services Commission had graciously allowed a share of 33 1/3rd per cent. for Indians in the Education Service, and now the proportion is raised to 50 per cent. What is the result of the system of discrimination? Sir Prafullah replies: "Either a raw, untried graduate is brought out from England or it automatically falls to some senior man in the Service whose only title is seniority, which often goes hand in hand with senility." How many members of the Education Service have done anything by way of historical or literary research in India? Very few; because the average man is devoid of the susceptibilities of the research worker; and Englishmen who have done something for real Indian studies, belong to other services. The selection of candidates for professorships in our country lies entirely in the hands of a few big officers, and they are ripe fruits of the condemned system.

The remarks of Sir Prafulla on the potentialities of indigenous talent ought to strike the minds of all impartial observers as sound and authoritative. A signal proof, said he, of what can be done by Indians, when they are allowed to work in a healthy and free atmosphere is afforded by the Calcutta College of Science. There was a time when Indians were alleged to have prejudices against the experimental study of Natural Science and allied subjects. The time is now past, and there is a large and ceaseless procession of Indian students who exhibit adaptation for such work. The contribution of Government in the promotion of advanced research is ridiculously low. They have been expressing doubts regarding the claims of advanced and elementary education, as if they are conflicting interests. Now the claims of applied science, the need for efficiency and the abiding interest of students through the Indianisation of services, the urgency of bringing officials of scientific departments in contact with the people and the call for the missionary spirit on the part of all Government agents, are bringing the evils of the past to the fore. We have to make the task of research-workers honourable and paying by removing the race bar in the services. The erection of a race-bar by the rule of proportions, is in direct contravention of the pledge of 1858 which distinctly excludes claims of racial preference. Those who talk in these circumstances of bringing the laboratory worker into contact with the manufacturer, are only uttering platitudes without reference to virtual discouragement of Indian talent. The most important declaration of Sir Prafulla is that Indians are not lacking in the talents of research. A new school of workers is growing and if these young men are left to shiver in the cold for the benefit of imported careerists, the Government will be doing them and the country an ill turn.

A DUTY UNDONE.

We do not want to yield to any party in appraising the worth of reforms. We object to belittling them just as we protest against magnifying them. But while we are carrying on our dispute, there is a small matter which is being obscured. We should gravely regret, and the country will repent of it, if the people allow themselves to be so much engrossed with the controversy over reform, as to forget the fierce and vital fact of the persecution of their fellow-countrymen abroad. What have the Imperial Citizenship Association and the public done about the distress of Indians in South Africa and East Africa? The Ordinance enabling the Government of East Africa to deport Indians as undesirables, does not seem to have caught the notice of the citizens of Bombay. The Bill is due to be introduced this Monday and it will take only a few days to be debated upon and passed. May we know what the public have done to represent to the Government of India, the Secretary of State and the Imperial Overseas Association in Britain, to urge upon them the need of cautioning the Government of East Africa against violating the elemenatry rights of citizenship belonging to Indians in a protectorate which they built up with the labour of their hands? The question of ill-treatment in East Africa is serious enough to evoke a storm of protest from India. Now we see from the cable of Mr. Aswat to Mr. Gandhi that the position of Indians in South Africa is being made impossible by the co-operation of the judiciary with the executive. The Dadoo, Ltd., against whom judgment has been delivered, is one of the oldest firms in South Africa. It holds landed property in Krugesdorp. The possessions of the Company, it is now declared to be an illegal acquisition inspite of the law, because "the legislation is not to be laughed at." We have due reverence for law, but we cannot help observing that the decision is in contravention of the law of 1919 which, according to the framers of it and the assurances of Government, was to have no retrospective effect. Indian companies occupying a good market are to be deprived of their economic holdings if this decision is to be followed. The problems of trading rights and land acquisition by Indians are to be reviewed by the Commission of March next. The Commission is not to hear an Indian representative from India. The Anti-Asiatic feeling is so intense that India may well be apprehensive of the inquiry held by a group of South Africans, who have not the opportunity of hearing the representations of Indians. We emphatically condemn the manoeuvres of the South African Government—we have to associate the sentiments of the Government intimately with the agitation—because it is not consistent with the pledges given by General Smuts, and Mr. Malan who, we may recall, promised an enquiry into the whole question. The law which now damnifies Dadoos, Ltd., was passed with the assurance that the rights existing previously to July, 1919 would be respected. The second point—again a breach of faith—to be observed in the judgment is the contention, openly avowed, that Indians *qua* Indians are undesirables and do not deserve the protection of the law against undesirables. Do the Government of South Africa recall the circumstances in which Indians were invited to settle in the country? Do the Imperial Government recall the grounds on which they declared war against the Government of President Kruger? Indians were not aliens and undesirables when the pledge of fair treatment and the promise of equal protection were made. Now, the crisis is serious. Will the Government of India speak? Will the people of India join in a united and emphatic protest against the schemes of despoliation contemplated in the violation of pledges and the breach of law? People have been given so much to discussions on the niceties of the Reform Act and the claims of statesmen for individual thanks, that they forget the peril to their countrymen abroad, to whom the promise of the New Era is a barren hope. We must not allow the outrage of our countrymen to be perpetrated; we must at least protest against it and the volume of moral opinion alone will, in the event, carry the wrongs of nations to the bar of world-justice.

Notes of the Day.

What is Sir George Lloyd Doing?

The great mill strike continues. And the question that naturally arises in the mind of every citizen anxious for the peace and welfare of the City is: how long will it continue? The millowners remain obstinate, irrational and ungenerous in their attitude. The strikers are firm in their resolution to stand by their just and modest demands. The Labour Settlement Committee has decided to make another effort to induce the millowners to discuss the demands of the strikers. We earnestly appeal to the saner section among the millowners to assert themselves and secure an immediate satisfactory settlement of the strike. We trust our appeal will not be in vain. Meanwhile, another question that is agitating the minds of the people is: What is Sir George Lloyd doing? There may be some justification for a policy of non-intervention by the State in industrial disputes when both sides have equal advantage in the means of maintaining their respective positions. Such a policy, however, becomes a mockery of the poverty and helplessness of the poor in a struggle in which the latter have justice and right on their side and their employers have all the might of riches on their side. Further, the strike is not an affair which concerns the millowners and the workers alone. It is a continuous menace to the peace and health of the City. And do not the Government owe it to the City to free it from this menace? The public are entitled to know what steps Sir George Lloyd's Government have taken to fulfil their responsibility in this matter, besides the police and military dispositions that have been made. The people of Bombay have learnt to place full confidence in Sir George Lloyd in regard to the safe-guarding of their interests. What is Sir George Lloyd doing?

An Example to Follow.

We are glad that Lord Willingdon is manifesting a real desire for co-operation even in matters which officials regard as their private concern. In personal civility, Lord Willingdon seldom had a match among the Governors of India. Early last month, his lordship entertained the members of the Indian deputations that returned from England. It might have been a function of courtesy, but it is such functions that bring all parties in open contact with each either, whether officially compassed or privately arranged. Now we learn that the non-official members of the Madras Legislative Council and a few public men were invited by his Excellency, to consider the framing of rules in connection with the elections and other matters relating to reforms. The reconciliation of the Sydenamite section of non-Brahmanas is past praying for, but there is real value in consultations of the kind. It makes leaders clarify their thoughts on various matters considered subsidiary to reforms; those matters are vital to the completion of the Reform Act. Next it enables leaders to speak frankly on the essentials that have to be conserved in the form of rules and regulations. We doubt if such a purpose could be fulfilled by a single function, because the question of rules is so complex that it must take time to frame and discuss. Fortunately for Madras, men like Mr. Ramachandrarao have bestowed careful thought on the subject and prepared draft regulations themselves. It is an instance of practical wisdom in which Madras has outstripped Bombay.

Eloquent Silence?

While we welcome the reappearance of the "Pioneer," we regret that its censure of Mr. Montagu and its praise of Lord Chelmsford should be so flat in expression. The "Pioneer" is, of course, a devotee of the real statesman, Lord Chelmsford, and has to keep on celebrating his virtues till the next man comes; for Lord Chelmsford must, some time, go. It is angry with Mr. Montagu, because the Government of India have to be in the role of the silent martyr, with regard to Mr. Montagu's indiscretions. The charge against the Government of India is that they concealed the facts about General Dyer's brave *coup* against his Majesty's enemies; Mr. Montagu was kept in ignorance of the valiant record of two thousand casualties for which General Dyer has, according to the hesitating account of the "Servant of India," been since promoted. Mr. Montagu gave an interview to the "Pall Mall Gazette" which the "Pioneer" reprobates in this fashion: "The opportunity which the Secretary of State enjoys was not open to the Government of India," to vindicate their own position." The "Pioneer" can serve as a good mouthpiece, and it may tell us how the record of 291 which Mr. Thompson computed should have varied from the account of General Dyer. Mr. Montagu was kept in the dark; that gentleman waited for the cold weather; when the climatic conditions seemed favourable, the enquiry began. But Lord Chelmsford was not gagged. He could have, according to his miserable attempt at defence over the frontier scandals, tried to justify the ways of his lordship to men. His lordship made an effort, according to his abilities, to answer the "Times," over the frontier muddle, though he was generally too sublime of mind to discuss press criticisms. Why is it that he does not reply to the unified outcry of his own countrymen and answer the charges of concealment touching the massacre?

CIVIC HONOUR TO LORD SINHA.

CORPORATION'S ADDRESS.

LORD SINHA'S TRIBUTE TO BOMBAY

The Bombay Municipal Corporation presented an address of welcome to Lord Sinha, the ceremony taking place yesterday in the Town Hall, which was crowded on the occasion. There was a large and distinguished company, including Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy, the Hon. Sir Dinshah Petit, Sir Cowasji Jehangir, the Hon. Sir Dinsha Wacha, the Hon Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla, Sir Hormusji, A. Wadia, Sir Jagmohandas Varjivandas, the Hon. Mr. G. K. Parekh, the Hon. Mr. P. C. Sethna, the Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakoredas, the Hon. Mr. C. V. Mehta, the Hon. Mr. S. C. Barodawala, the Right Rev. Dr. E. J. Palmer, Bishop of Bombay, the Hon. Auru Sinha, the Hon. S. K. Sinha, Mr. Rahimtulla Currimbhoy: Mr. Rahimtulla M. Chinoy, Mr. D. G. Dalvi, Mr. P. W. Monie, Mr. H. B. Clayton, Mr. R. P. Masani, Mr. H. J. Bhabha, Mr. Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy, Col. R. Row, Dr. H. M. Masina, Mr. Ibrahim Adamji Pirbhoy, Mr. Karimbhoy Adamji Pirbhoy, Mr. A. D. McBain, Mr. H. P. Mody, Mr. N. M. Dumasia, Mr. A. E. Fazla, Mr. B. N. Gamadia, Mr. B. N. Motiwala, Mr. H. G. Cocke, Mr. R. D. Hughes, Dr. D. B. P. Master, Mr. Fazul I. Rahimtulla, Mr. Gulabchand Devichand, Mr. Haji Suleman Abdul Wahed, Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Mr. J. B. Petit, Mr. P. J. Marzban, Dr. J. J. Cursetji, Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, Dr. M. C. Javle, Dr. M. B. Velkar, Mr. N. V. Mandlik, Mr. R. D. N. Wadia, Dr. S. S. Batliwala, Mr. S. C. Bhondy, Dr. Viegas and others.

Lord Sinha was on arrival received by the President Mr. Cowasji Jehangir, and the past presidents of the Corporation, and conducted to the platform amid loud and continued cheering. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir read out the address of welcome which has already been published in these columns.

LORD SINHA'S REPLY.

Lord Sinha who on rising to reply to the address received an ovation, said:—

Mr. President, and gentlemen of the Corporation of Bombay: I assure you that I do not speak the language of mere convention when I say that I feel deeply grateful for the great and rare honour which you have done me to-day and for the more than generous terms in which you have been pleased to refer to such little service as it has been my privilege to render to my country. But I am neither vain nor foolish enough to imagine that it is intended as a mere personal honour any more than the great cities of London and Manchester intended a mere personal compliment to me when they conferred on me their Civic Freedom. I realised on those occasions that the honour conferred by them on me was meant by them to express their appreciation of the services rendered by my great country to the British Empire and their recognition of her status and position. To-day I feel similiarly that it is your intention primarily to express your appreciation of the generous measure of Constitutional Reforms just enacted into law, and I hope, in some measure also for the purpose of marking your approval of the humble part which it has been my privilege to take in connection with the passing of that measure.

Gentlemen, you have been pleased to refer in generous terms, far too generous, I am afraid—to the duties which it has fallen to my lot to discharge in connection with the various high offices to which I have from time to time been called. I should be more than human if I did not feel a thrill of pride at your generous recognition. But, here again, I have been but a humble instrument. I may say, nothing more than a ladder, for the successive advance in the status of my countrymen through the various offices which I have had the honour to hold. Every one of them was I believe, intended to give practical effect to the great principle enunciated as early at least as 1833, and repeated in Her Gracious Majesty's Proclamation, that no Native of British India, nor any subject of His Majesty resident therein shall, by reason merely of his religion, place of birth, descent, colour, or any of them, be disabled from holding any office under the Crown. (Applause.) That pledge and the great Statute in which it was contained is on the high road to absolute fulfilment. (Applause.)

ROAD TO RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT.

But to-day we have got much further. Over and above the association of Indians with every branch of the administration, we are put to-day on the straight and level road to responsible Government of exactly the same description as obtains in all the self-Governing Dominions of His Majesty's broad Empire. For the attainment of that goal, His Majesty has called from all sections of the community for cordial co-operation, without which the path will indeed be long and difficult. I am confident of a whole-hearted response to that appeal on the part of all alike—Indians and Englishmen, officials as well as non-officials. And I venture to think that the city of Bombay will justify its proud motton "Urbs Prim in India" and will as in the past furnish the model to the rest of India. The Corporation of Bombay has always been conspicuous for that spirit of adjustment and compromise which is essential to genuine harmony and to effective co-operation. The very Act on which your constitution is founded—the Act of 1888—owes its origin to the hearty collaboration of Lord Reay as Governor, Forbes Adams, one of the foremost commercial men of his time, Sir P. M. Mehta, (loud applause) and Mr. K. T. Telang, and the members of the Indian Civil Service who have been chief Executive heads have from first to last distinguished themselves by their zealous efforts fo the improvement of all the amenities of you beautiful city with the cordial co-operation all sections of the people, Hindus and Mahomedans, Parsis, and Christians, Jews, and Jains, and all others.

What has been the result? To-day your cit shows an advance in Municipal administration and all that it connotes, water supply, drainage, medical, relief, and what is perhaps not yet fully recognised in this country, primary education for the masses, an advance which is yet unequalled in India, and of which I believe you are justly and legitimately proud. It is an object-lesson of the highest value for the whole country. And I am sure that in working the new constitutions under the Act, Bombay will continue to maintain her pre-eminent position and it is my belief she will usher in complete Responsible Government in the form of Provincial Autonomy.

Gentlemen, I thank you once again most heartily on behalf of Lady Sinha, whose absence I regret, and myself. (Loud and continued applause.)

Three cheers were then given for Lord Sinha and heartily responded to, and the proceedings terminated.

WELCOME BY W. I. N. L. ASSOCIATION

SIR D. E. WACHA'S TRIBUTE.

The Western India National Liberal Association held a reception yesterday morning at the Taj Mahal Hotel, Bombay, in honour of the Right Honourable Lord Sinha. The distinguished guests arrived accompanied by Mr. Bhupendranath Basu and Mr. S. R. Bomanji, and was received by the Hon. Sir Dinshaw Wacha, President of the Association, and Sir Dorab Tata and Sir Hormusji Wadia. Among those present on the occasion, besides the gentlemen named above, were the Hon. Mr. G. K. Parekh, the Hon. Mr. P. C. Sethna, the Hon. Mr. Purchotamdas Thakoredas, Mr. A. J. Bilimoria, Mr. H. J. Bhabha, Mr. W. A. Chambers, Khan Bahadur K. R. Dadachanji, Mr. D. G. Dalvi, Mr. G. K. Gadgil. Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, Mr. Dadiba H. Billimoria, Mr. Gulabchand Devchand, Mr. Hansraj Pragji Thackersey, Mr. Mirza. Ali Mahomed Khan, Mr. T. A. Kulkurni, Mr. B. S. Turkhud, Dr. P. N. Darnwala, Mr. Kasamali J. Pirbhoy, Mr. V. G. Bhandarkar, Mr. G. M. Gupte, Mr. K. H. Goregaonker, Mr. M. V. Pradhan, Rao Bahadur A. B. Bhaggat, Mr A. V. Thakur, Mr. C. D. Mehta and others.

The Hon. Sir Dinsha Wacha, President of the Association, welcoming Lord Sinha, said:—

SIR D. E. WACHA.

Lord Sinha,

We, the members of the Western India National Liberal Association, have assembled here this morning, to offer your Lordship, firstly our most cordial welcome on your return amongst us, and secondly our whole-hearted congratulations on the signal success you have achieved in active association with your distinguished chief and leader, the Right Hon. Mr. Montagu (cheers), by realising for your countrymen their most ardent and long cherished aspiration. It is indeed a priceless boon which sterling British justice and generous British statesmanship have conferred on Indians. The statute on Indian Reform which recently passed both Houses of Parliament and which received the gracious assent of the King-Emperor has highly gratified all classes of the Indian people. It is universally recognised as the Charter of Liberty, a charter indeed which generations of Indians will cherish with the liveliest gratitude and remember the auspicious 23rd day December 1919 as monumental and epoch-making in their history (cheers). It is a charter, again, which in the course of revolving years will enable them to reach the ultimate goal of full responsible self-Government. No doubt all will depend on the method and manner in and on the spirit and practical sagacity with which this liberal and beneficient instrument now devised for their complete political emancipation is worked during the coming ten years. Whatever might be done by the united efforts, patience and co-operation in their own enlightened self-interest during the transitional period will have the effect of quickening the pace at which the ultimate goal could be reached. It is to be earnestly hoped that everybody will do, all in their power to make the reform a complete success and thus establish a claim to future advance in due season. Unreasonable opposition and calculated obstruction will only go to retract that success (hear, hear) which is essential during the years of probation. Anyhow, I may inform your Lordship that those who are assembled here and others who belong to the Moderate party which is now resolved to be known as the Indian National Liberal Federation are ready and willing to put forth their best efforts in the right and proper direction. (Cheers). We are firmly persuaded that whatever be the defects and deficiencies of the Act, they are bound in the course of time to be repaired and removed, if we are true to ourselves and work with one mind and one heart to achieve the end in view. Indeed I may say in the words of Mr. Montagu, that we are "unanimous" in our "determination to work the new Scheme for all it is worth and to make most of the opportunities afforded and thereby earn further advance."

STERLING PATRIOT.

Meanwhile we, who are assembled here in this room, embrace the auspicious occasion of your arrival among us to express our warmest gratitude, first to the Joint Parliamentary Committee for the sagacious statesmanship they have indubitably displayed in their report to Parliament, secondly, to members of both Houses of Parliament for their deep and abiding sympathy with our aspirations and their breadth and liberality of views to place India on an equality of footing with the existing self-Governing dominions of His Majesty and lastly to the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State and yourself as Under-Secretary of State, for so triumphantly carrying the great constitutional measure through all its stages in the House of Commons and the House of Lords respectively (cheers) as much by your exemplary perseverance and earnest devotion as by your consummate tact, ability and judgment. Thus to have steered the bark of the Constitution to the haven of safety through the Scylla of obstruction and prejudice and the Charybdis of unbending opposition was indeed, we venture to observe, a political feat by itself unprecedented in the annals of Parliament on Indian affairs. To us, as well as to the overwhelming majority of our countrymen of right-thinking and understanding, it is a source of the greatest pride that you, Lord Sinha, as our first Indian raised to the British peerage and our first Indian Under-Secretary of State for India have discharged your most onerous and responsible trust (cheers) in a manner beyond all praise. It has evoked the greatest enthusiasm and admiration for your personality as a typical Indian of sterling patriotism, great sobriety and far-sighted statesmanship.

INDIA'S POLITICAL JERUSALEM.

We all fervently wish India may boast of a long line of typical men of your ability accomplishment and sound judgment. India need them never despair. On the contrary, she is bound to reach the summit of her new political Jerusalam in shorter time than we anticipate at present than we anticipate at anticipate at present. and in this place we cannot forget the other valuable services, we should say, splendid service, which you and your distinguished colleague the Maharaja of Bikaner (cheers) have rendered to the cause of the world's peace at the historical Conference at Paris. And as regards the constitutional measure now placed on the Statute book we may be permitted here to expsss publicly our grateful thanks to our three Indian representatives in the India Council. Those too have well deserved of their country. (Cheers).

Your Lordship has now bound fresh laurels to your brows and we are all rejoiced at the privilege that has been afforded us to-day by your return among us to offer you our most cordial congratulations on your achievements which are destined to add another brighter and more memorable chapter to the annals of England and India alike.

We now heartily bid you God-speed to your native home and wish you a career of even greater usefulness and distinction and a long life of health and happiness to Lady Sinha and yourself.

LORD SINHA'S SPEECH.

Lord Sinha, who on rising to address the assembly, was received with cheering, said:—

has been recently at any rate a tendency to ignore the part which Lord Chelmsford has played in connection with that great measure (Applause). As I said I have been behind the scenes from the very beginning. The Act itself, of which we are so justly proud and which has been just passed, is founded on the memorable Declaration of Policy of 20th August 1917.

Gentlemen, I ask you to take it from me that but for the efforts of Lord Chelmsford, it is almost impossible to think that, that Declaration could have been made (loud applause). From the moment—I speak from personal knowledge—that Lord Chelmsford landed in this country and indeed even earlier than that, his one idea was that there should be a public Declaration as to the goal of British Policy in India. You will remember that at the end of 1915, on the memorable occasion, memorable to me at any rate, when I presided over the deliberations of the Indian National Congress, I asked for that Declaration of Policy. I made demand—if I may so call it,—for a Declaration of Policy. But, believe, me, I am not mentioning this with any object of self-glorification, but that was certainly, if not the first, at any rate one of the earliest occasions on which such a Declaration of Policy was asked for on behalf of our country. I knew Lord Chelmsford was in this country at the time. I know that that demand, if I may so call it, for a Declaration of Policy, was in his hands before he left India in order to come out again as Viceroy of India. When he came back in March 1916, he was so absolutely convinced of the necessity for such a Declaration of Policy—and in his conversation with the members of the Cabinet in Great Britain, he had so much impressed upon them the necessity for such a declaration,—that the first thing he did when he reached Simla was to ask his council to set their hands to the task of preparing a formula in which that declaration was to be embodied. From that moment in March 1916, and as I have said from an even earlier date, Lord Chelmsford had set his heart upon obtaining from His Majesty's Government a declaration of policy as to the ultimate goal of British Rule in India. We know that it took time. From March 1916 to August 1917, even though they were busy with all the pre-occupations of the terrible war which was then devastating the whole of Europe, Lord Chelmsford did not for one moment abate his efforts to obtain this Declaration, and we know what was the result. We obtained that Declaration on the 20th of August, 1917 (Applause). All that has followed—the ever-memorable Montagu-Chelmsford Report, followed by the Reports of the two Committees, followed again by the Report of the Joint Committee of which I have been a member, and now followed by the Act itself—flow directly from that memorable declaration of policy, (Applause).

VICEROY'S GENEROUS ATTITUDE.

Therefore, in this hall and before this assembly I have no hesitation in saying that we shall be less than grateful—we shall not be true to ourselves—if we allowed ourselves to forget the generous and sympathetic at-

(Continued on page 14.)

THANKS TO LABOUR PARTY.

FOR HELPING INDIA'S CAUSE.

PANDIT MOTILAL NEHRU'S MESSAGE.

CANCELLATION OF ORDER AGAINST MR. HORNIMAN DEMANDED.

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 16.

Pandit Motilal Nehru, President of the Congress, has sent the following telegram to the Private Secretary of the Viceroy:—

"Congress records its emphatic disapproval of the wholly unjustifiable deportation of Mr. Horniman and urges on your Excellency the immediate cancellation of the order."

Thanks to Labour Party.

Pt. Motilal Nehru has sent the following message of thanks to Mr. William Adamson of the Labour Party:—

"Indian National Congress held at Amritsar records its grateful appreciation of valuable services by the Labour Party in and outside Parliament through its office bearers, organization daily and weekly Press and prominent members, specially Mr. Ben Spoor the accredited representative of the party in Parliament, for Indian affairs by generally supporting the case of Self-Government for India, particularly pressing the Congress view about Indian Reform before the Joint Committee and during the passage of the Government of India Bill in Parliament; also for the Party's full sympathy with India's demand for full responsible Government and its generous assurance to advance it through its power and influence."

Indemnities in Bombay.

The following telegram has been sent to the Private Secretary to Governor of Bombay by Pandit Motilal Nehru:—

"Please lay the following before his Excellency:—The Congress strongly urges your Excellency's Government to immediately cancel the orders passed under the Police Act 5 of 1861, Levying indemnities for injury done to person and property in various places in the Bombay Presidency, inasmuch as these orders were inequitable and uncalled for."

THE INDIAN PROBLEM.

MUST BECOME INTERNATIONAL.

NEED OF CONTINUOUS AGITATION.

WORK OF CONGRESS DEPUTATION.

HON. MR. PATEL INTERVIEWED.

A special representative of the "Bombay Chronicle" called on the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel, General Secretary Indian National Congress and member of the Congress deputation to England, at his residence at Bandra on Friday and interviewed him at some length regarding his experiences in England. At the outset, asked as to the attitude of British public at the time of the Congress deputation's arrival in England, the Hon. Mr. Patel said they were prepared to be friendly. "They gave us a sympathetic hearing everywhere we went."

Continuous Agitation Essential.

"I may tell you, said Mr. Patel, "when you refer to ignorance of British public, that view is forced on me that unless you have continuous and persistent agitation in England our work will be in vain. All the work that Congress deputation has been able to do will go for nothing unless we do it continuously. There is, of course, the British Congress Committee but to my great regret and surprise. I found during our tour no one knew of the existence of such a body as the British Congress Committee, some people knew of the Indian National Congress but none seemed to know about the British Committee. It is a matter of great regret that we are spending thousands of rupees. When we could have expected the Committee to be of some use to us. I found people knew nothing about that Committee. No doubt now, according to the new constitution, it is the executive body of the Indian National Congress, but the change won't be of any use or benefit to this country unless and until we have two or three of our public men staying in England for at least some years and guiding the work of the Committee."

Work to be done in America.

"It is easy enough," proceeded Mr. Patel, "to have branches of the British Committee at important centres in England. It is also easy to have constant meetings at various places. But all this could be done if our men were there. It is also necessary that there should be one Indian on the staff of the British Committee who should also be associated with the work of the paper "India." At the same time similar agitation must be carried on in America. India should be prominently before the civilised world and in fact it should be an international question, I again say that if the Congress is not prepared to send over some men to England it is much better that they should stop the work of the British Committee and shut up shop."

Asked as to what might be the defect or weakness of the British Committee, Mr. Patel said the Committee is all right but without the help supervision and guidance of people who are intimately concerned the institution won't work.

Q.—I suppose the Committee suffers from ignorance of things Indian.

A.—It is absolutely lacking. The Committee is perfectly willing to be associated with men of Indian experience. It is in fact our Committee and we must see to it that it works well. Two or three Englishmen, however willing, wont be able to do much and you won't have any return for the money you pay unless you send your own men.

Attitude of Labour Party.

Mr. Patel was then asked about the attitude of the Labour Party. "When I went there and interviewed men of the Labour Party," said Mr. Patel, "I found that except Col. Wedgwood no one seemed to have any knowledge of Indian affairs. I made it a point to pass as much time as possible with prominent Labour members and interest them in Indian affairs. I had interviews now and again with them and gave them literature such as I had, and constantly kept myself in touch with them. In course of time I was able to convince them of the justice of our demands."

Need of Constant Touch.

Mr. Patel continued: There is no lack of desire on the part of the members of Labour Party to interest themselves in Indian questions. The only thing to do is we must constantly keep in touch with them for that purpose. It is our own fault if they fail to take as much interest in Indian affairs as we wish them to. As I say, if you have your own men there who can keep themselves in touch with leaders of Labour Party. I have no doubt they will take the same interest in Indian questions as they do in other matters."

Asked as to the attitude of other political parties Mr. Patel said: "I tried also to get some amendments moved and I was successful in getting Mr. McCallum Scott—I think, a Coalition Liberal interested. I asked him to move some amendments on Congress lines and for three days I explained the case to him. He was convinced and undertook to do it. I approached other members but found no response."

"What was the reason of their indifference or apathy?" Mr. Patel was asked." Well, Party system is the cause" was his considered reply.

"Is the Party system still so rigid as it used to be?"

"I have not the slightest doubt about it."

Prospects of Labour Party.

"What are the prospects of a change of Government in England."—"Well it is very difficult for me to say. But there is no likelihood of the Labour Party coming into power for some years. It is just likely that they will be stronger at the next election whenever it comes. It may come next year or sometime afterwards. But whenever it comes there will be greater number of Labour representatives in the House of Commons and whatever Government will be in power they will have to count with Labour face. At present they are in a hopeless minority. But in a very short time their numbers will increase and necessarily there influence will be greater.

Mr Spoor's work

Coming to the debate on the India Bill Mr. Patel said:—

"When the Bill was before the Joint Committee, I kept myself in constant touch with Mr. Ben Spoor, M.P., the only Labour representative on the Committee. Mr. Spoor was also the only member who sympathised with our aspirations and he undertook to move amendments in our behalf in the Committee. I drafted all the amendments. He revised them and I discussed with him every amendment and supplied him with all the materials to support those amendments. Mr. Spoor moved them all with the result he was in a minority of one on most of them. When the Bill came before the House of Commons after the Joint Committee's report I requested the Labour members to put the Congress view in the form of amendments before the House. For that purpose I interviewed Messrs. Adamson, Henderson, Neill Maclean, Tyson Wilson, and several others. I was asked to prepare the amendments on the revised Bill and I did so and sent a copy to each of them."

Labour Party and Amendments

At this point, Mr. Patel seemed to be reluctant to say something and even hesitated. But on being pressed by our representative he continued: "I found during my interview with these gentlemen that Mrs. Besant had asked the Labour members to support the Bill as revised by the Joint Committee and not to move any amendments. The matter was discussed in their Executive Committee and I had the opportunity of placing our view through Mr. Spoor before that Committee. I had also personally seen Mr. Henderson and others and explained to them the desirability of moving amendments in the House. But accepted my view and rejected that of Mrs. Besant. As I said I sent copies to them of my amendments. They were considered by the Executive Committee and adopted." Asked about the Coalitionists. Mr. Patel said: "They were *en block* ready to support Government irrespective of reason or no reason. Beyond the Labour Party there was no independent element as such in the House of Commons who could be counted in our favour.

"What was the attitude of the Asquithian Liberals?"

"You mean the Independent Liberals."

"Yes, I supopse they are very few?"

"They are so few and they are very insignificant." It must be said that at first Mr. Patel was rather averse to saying anything, since, as he averred, other members of the Congress Deputation who returned earlier had already said all that could possibly be said. However on being persistently questioned he handed to our representative latest copy of "India" observing all that he had to say was to be found therein. He referred particularly to the report of the Farewell Dinner in honour of the Congress Deputation. However in the course of further conversation Mr. Patel spoke about the points referred to above. Our representative assured Mr. Patel that the country had followed with great interest the assiduous work he did while in England in placing before the British public, the Indian view and mentioned the high testimony he had earned from all those with whom he came in contact.

CIVIC HONOURS TO LORD SINHA.

(Continued from page 11.)

titude of His Excellency the Viceroy in connection with the reforms, (Applause). Gentlemen, I believe we have got more than we expected. When I left India on the last occasion, about fifteen or sixteen months ago, one of the great commercial magnates of Bombay, whom it is my privilege to call a friend, told me that if there were no reform other than fiscal reform or fiscal autonomy, he for one would be perfectly satisfied with that. Well, have we not got it? Those, who have read with care the Report of the Joint Committee, will bear me out that their recommendation is that with regard to fiscal matters India shall have the same right of regulating her policy as all the other Dominions of His Majesty, (Applause). You may ask:—Why has it not been embodied in the statute? And perhaps judging from how things proceed in India and judging from the suspicion and distrust with which we were accustomed I am sorry to say—but I hope it will no longer be so—the suspicion and distrust with which we look upon all declarations of policy, including the one I have just mentioned—even the fact that it is not in the statute will perhaps be used for the purpose of saying that it is a mere pious wish expressed on behalf of the Joint Committee, in no manner binding upon Parliament and not conceding in reality the boon of being able to adjust our fiscal policy. I assure you, Gentlemen, that it is my conviction that nothing can be a greater mistake than that. The Joint Committee themselves have given the reason why it is not in the statute, because if you look high and low among the Dominions you will not find any enactment to that effect, for in theory and in law the British Parliament is supreme over not only India, and Great Britain and Ireland, but over all the Dominions of His Majesty. Therefore, there could not be in a Parliamentary statute any enactment restricting the authority of Parliament. If it were, there is nothing to prevent the next

FUTURE IN OUR HANDS.

Parliament from repealing that and from having another policy declared.

FUTURE IN OUR HANDS.

I believe, as has been well said, so far as the Joint Committee's Report and so far as the Act are concerned, there is no pretence of giving with one hand and taking it away with another. Indeed, to my thinking, the whole future is in our hands. It is for us to make or mar it. It will depend on the spirit of harmony and co-operation which we bring to bear upon the working of these reforms. Indeed, it will be impossible to work it without that spirit of unity and co-operation. (Applause). I rejoice to find that all sections of opinion in India are agreed upon this, that this measure has got to be worked for all it is worth, (applause); and if worked in the spirit which I have just mentioned it will lead us within a reasonable distance of time to the long-wished-for consummation. (Applause).

Gentleman, I do not wish to detain you any longer. I thank you most cordially for the generous, too generous I think, terms in which you have referred to my humble services and I thank you all once again on behalf of Lady Sinha and myself, for the very kind welcome which you have extended to us in this city. (Loud applause).

Lord Sinha and Mr. Basu were then garlanded and the proceedings terminaed.

LUNCH TO LORD SINHA

B. P. ASSOCIATION'S WELCOME.

The Bombay Presidency Association entertained Lord Sinha to lunch at the Taj Mahal Hotel, Bombay, yesterday. The Hon. Sir Dinshaw Petit presided, and there was a large and distinguished company present.

SIR D. M. PETIT.

The Hon. Sir Dinshah M. Petit, proposing the toast of Lord Sinha, said:—

I now rise to give you the toast of our distinguished guest the Right Honourable Lord Sinha of Raipur. We feel deeply grateful to him for the great pleasure and honour he has afforded us today by allowing us to entertain him and thus to express our sense of appreciation of the many and conspicuous services that he has rendered to this country in the different high positions in which he has acquitted himself with the utmost distinction. The first Indian to be an Advocate-General, and a Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, and to obtain a seat in the House of Lords, and an office in the British Ministry Lord Sinha's name will always be remembered as that of a great Indian. His work in the Peace Conference was such that the representatives of the different nations who had assembled there were impressed by him; but his greatest service was the very important part that he played in connection with the Indian Reform Bill, a work by which he has for ever endeared himself to the people of this country. Having piloted that Bill through the House of Lords with great tact and skill, I have no doubt that when he is in India he will do his best to see that the several provisions of the Bill are carried out in their true spirit and that the wish expressed by His Majesty the King-Emperor in the Royal Proclamation to the people of this country that "All traces of bitterness between the officials and the people should be obliterated and that the new era should begin with a common determination to work together for a common purpose," is fulfilled to the fullest extent. Whatever difference there may be with regard to the Bill, I can say without the slightest hesitation that amongst all thoughtful and sincere workers there is a great desire to do everything in their power to take the fullest advantage of the concessions they have obtained and to so work under them as to strengthen their claims for a further advance in the near future towards the goal of raising India to the same position and status as the self-governing Colonies of the Empire. But whilst the leaders are anxious to act up to the hope expressed by His Majesty their work has become very difficult owing to recent occurrences in certain parts of this country which have stirred the hearts and disturbed the minds of the people to an extent not surpassed within living memory, and have considerably shaken that faith and confidence, which are so essential and necessary for the successful administration of the Reforms. But with an Indian of the type of Lord Sinha in the British Ministry and a sympathetic Secretary of State like Mr. Montagu, and such trusted representatives as Mr. Basu and Sir Sankaran Nair in the India Council, the people of India still hope that nothing will be left undone to restore to the original state the shaken confidence and the weakened faith so that the task of the leaders in following the advice of his Majesty the King-Emperor may be facilitatel.

Before I resume my seat whilst thanking you, my Lord, again on behalf of the Bombay Presidency Association, for giving them this opportunity, I may be permitted to mention that this Association is the oldest political body existing in the City consisting not of people of one shade of opinion but of different views who often meet together to plead for a common cause or to express common views in the interests of a common object and therefore I may be permitted to remark that when they unanimously decided to hold this function, you may take it as an expression of the humble feelings of appreciation of your Lordship's valued and esteemed work from all classes of the politically minded people of this city. I wish you a long and prosperous life enabling you to render still greater services to your country which would be remembered with gratitude and appreciation as from the first Indian who sat in the House of Lords just as we remember those of the first Indian who sat in the House of Commons.

LORD SINHA.

Lord Sinha who, on rising to speak, was received with tremendous cheering, said:

Sir Dinshaw Petit, and Members of the Bombay Presidency Association,—

I should be either more or less inhuman if I did not feel pleasure and gratification at the very cordial reception which you have given me today and the cordial manner in which you have drunk to my health. If I have been able to render any services whatsoever to our own beloved country, I have received the amplest compensation at your hands in the warm welcome and generous appreciation which has been shown to me in Bombay. You and all other friends have been so lavish in praising my work since I landed yesterday. I do not venture to claim that I have deserved even a small fraction of the praise which you have thought fit to confer upon me. I know this that in according to me your generous and lavish praise you recognise that to the best of my capacity and according to my lights I have endeavoured to serve the cause which you and I and all others of my country have at heart. I have not been in touch with a good deal of what has happened in India during the last three weeks or so as I have during the period read no newspapers and hardly any telegrams. It is only since yesterday that I have been in touch with the newspaper world. I am, therefore, unaware of what has been said and done in the great gathering at Amritsar and also at the great gathering that assembled at Calcutta last month. But from what little I have seen during the last two days that I have been in Bombay, I am rejoiced to find an expression of generous appreciation and recognition at the part and the proud privilege I had in the passing of the Reforms Act. I have never set much stress on words and phrases. I do not myself care whether it is considered right to describe this act as inadequate and disappointing but I feel—and I believe I have got the pulse of my countrymen—when I think that in their heart of hearts my countrymen believe that there is a very substantial advance towards the responsible government in India.

WHAT THE ACT HAS DONE.

At the risk of tiring your patience let me in a few sentences sum up what I believe has been achieved under the new form of Government. We have been promised with the sure hope of redemption, a fiscal autonomy for India. We have been promised and it is now the law of the realm that the Secretary of States Council shall have at least three, if not more, members on that body. We have been promised that the pay and status of the Indian members will be such as to make it possible for Indian members to serve in England. The present salary acted as a serious handicap to Indians of real merit to go six thousands miles away from their country for service. We have been further promised that the control of the Secretary of State is to be relaxed in every matter as regards the Government of India when the Government of India find that the measures enacted were in accord with the legislature of the country. The Montagu-Chelmsford report recommended two Indian Members of the Executive Council of the Viceroy. We know now that we shall have at least three Indian members on the Viceroy's Council: we may have even four. They were indebted for this liberal measure to the sagacious statemenship of Lord Selborne. (Applause). I believe that every member of the Committee has in their report stated expressly that it would be a source of strength to the Government of India if we had more Indian members on the Viceroy's Executive Council. Then you will remember that in the Montagu-Chelmsford Report we had a statement that the Government of India should be left as far as possible intact in the new Act that was to be enacted and when you compare the provisions of the statute which is now law I hope you will agree that so far as the Government of India is concerned it has been liberalised to a far larger extent not only than that promised in the report but more than we had asked for three years ago. Then take the provincial governments. We have not only the Government responsible to the Indian legislature but the Executive Council will contain an equal number of Europeans and Indians. We have not only one Indian now in the Executive Council but as many as four. The advantages of such an arrangement are self-apparent. But it is not the mere numbers that count. We have got practically absolute control of all the departments which are concerned with the building up of the nation. Now if these generous reforms can be described as inadequate and disappointing then to my mind the words have no meaning.

"FUTURE IN OUR HANDS."

Gentlemen, the future is now in your hands. It will be for you to make or mar the progress of the country. The new constitution that we have got, if worked properly will lead us to responsible government to the same extent as is now enjoyed in the self-Governing countries of his Majesty's Dominions. I do not want a time table for my part: I do not want scheduled time for reaching the goal, because I am most confident that the pace of progress would be more and more accelerated by our own efforts. I say with all humility that the pace would be accelerated not by what we call agitation but by real solid substantial results. (Applause). Words will not do. Believe me when I say that it will be the work which will count. Let me illustrate my meaning by one concrete example. I have no desire to enter into controversial matters, but it is necessary to point out the task that lies before us. There is one subject which it is necessary to tackle seriously. In regard to the subject of education we have made a reproach against Government that while other Governments spent 6, 7 and 8d. per head on education our Government has spent a farthing or a half-penny per head in regard to the most important subject of education. I admit that is so. Now what are you going to do in regard to this? I am sure you will try your best in this matter. It remains to be seen how you grapple with these matters. In the first place you will have to find the money. It is a question of finding money and how to employ that money when you have found it. Sir Dinshaw Petit and many other businessmen who are amongst us to-day will bear me out when I say that this means business. (Hear, hear). It is no business to say we shall go on and agitate and agitate. We must remember that education means health, hapiness and prosperity of the country. Upon your success in this direction will depend your future progress. It has never been my habit to give expression to my feelings in ambiguous terms. I must, therefore, plainly tell my countrymen that it will rest with them whether the time limit will be applicable or not.

MR. MONTAGU'S SERVICES.

Lord Sinha then referred to the part played in shaping the Reform Bill and then proceeded to pay a glowing tribute to Mr. Montagu's efforts to secure justice and a liberal measure of reforms for India. He said that their gratitude was due to Mr. Montagu for the great ability, energy, zeal, industry and resourcefulness with which he piloted the measure. Mr. Montagu had proved a real friend of India. It was his proud privilege to have been associated in this great work with a high-minded statesman of Mr. Montagu's calibre. He asked them to remember that every gratitude was due to him for securing generous measure of reforms for India. In conclusion Lord Sinha said: "Let it go forth to England and every other country—the whole world is watching us—that we in India are grateful to Great Britain for her sympathy towards India, that we know and recognise who are our true benefactors and that we shall justify the confidence and trust that England has thought fit to place in India. Let it go forth that we are truly grateful for the gracious message of his Majesty the King Emperor and to his appeal to make the Reforms a success so as to make it possible that in the fullness of time—and I think that that time is much nearer than many of us imagine—we shall call ourselves members of the world family which constitute the League of Nations.

MR. BASU.

Mr. Bhupendranath Basu said that he could not be a political free lance as he was attached to the official red-tape and said under the sun-dried bureaucrat daughter) he wanted to tell one thing to his countrymen. It was this. "Do not play the game of hide and seek. That game befitted only children. He had been for three years in England where he had watched the current of political thought and he could say that it would not help India unless they followed the policy of generous recognition of what had been for India. They would succeed if they recognised the benefit derived from England and the position of England in the world conflict. He assured them that they would reach their ultimate goal much sooner than they expected if they showed to Great Britain that India was ready to show goodwill towards the Empire. Unless they showed that they were willing to be helpful to the Empire their goal would be retarded. But if they showed that they were capable and loyal and helpful he was sure there was no fear about the time schedule. He appealed to them to adopt a policy of trust and goodwill towards England which would help them to onward progress.

Sir Hormusji A Wadia in proposing a toast of Sir Dinshaw Petit said that he had faithfully echoed the feelings and sentiments of the Bombay Presidency Association.

DEPARTURE OF LORD AND LADY SINHA.

The Right Hon. Lord Sinha and Lady Sinha left Bombay for Calcutta by a special train last night.

ENTERTAINED BY MR. S. R. BOMANJI.

Last night Mr. S. R. Bomanji gave a dinner at the Taj Mahal Hotel in honour of the Rt. Hon. Lord Sinha and Mr. Bhupendra Nath Basu. It was a brilliant function and was attended by prominent European and Parsi ladies and gentlemen. After the usual toast had been drunk Mr. S. R. Bomanji proposed the health of Lord Sinha and paid him a tribute in glowing terms. After the toast was enthusiastically drunk Lord Sinha replied in filling terms thanking his generous host for the princely hospitality that he had extended to him and Lady Sinha.

LORD SINHA.



His Lordship arrived in Bombay on Thursday and has been the recipient of several addresses principal among them being from the Bombay Municipal Corporation, Presidency Association, Western India Liberal League and others.

GERMANS SIGN PROTOCOL.

CEREMONY AT FRENCH FOREIGN OFFICE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Jan. 10.
Recd. 4-15 p.m., Jan. 16.

Paris.—The ceremony at the Foreign Office of signing the Protocol was very brief and prosaic. Little interest was taken in it by the general public, only a small number of whom assembled outside the building to watch the diplomats arrive.

M. Clemenceau opened the proceedings by declaring the Protocol identical with that submitted on November 2nd and invited the Germans to sign. When they had done so, M. Clemenceau handed them a letter stating that the Allies undertook, if necessary, to reduce the amount of the harbour material demanded from Germany. The proceedings barely lasted three minutes.

The delegates then went into another room and von Simon signed for the deposit of the ratifications, followed by M. Lersner, Mr. Lloyd George, M. Clemenceau, Count Matsui and the representatives of the smaller Powers, M. Clemenceau then informed the German delegates that he would give immediate orders for the repatriation of the German prisoners and made a short statement saying, "Protocol and ratification of Treaty are signed and from this moment the Treaty comes into force and will be executed in all its clauses. The sitting is ended."

Official and Personal

Mr. Syed Hossain left Bombay yesterday for Delhi to join the Khilafat deputation which will wait on the Viceroy to-day.

We understand Mr. Gandhi left for Delhi from Ahmedabad on Thursday.

SINN FEINS!

OUTRAGE ON KING'S COUNSEL.

SULLIVAN'S EYEBROW GRAZED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 11.
Recd. 6-30 p.m., Jan. 16.

Eight masked men, armed with revolvers, last night, entered a house near Tralee, where Sergeant Sullivan, the noted King's Counsel, was guest. The men ordered Sergeant Sullivan and his host to put up their hands, whereupon both grappled with the intruders, who decamped after firing several shots. A bullet-grazed Sergeant Sullivan's eyebrow. Sergeant Sullivan was prominent during the war in the recruiting line and denounced Sinn Fein outreges.

Alexander M. Sullivan, was appointed Serjeant at Law in 1912; and second Sergeant in 1913. He was made K. C. in 1908. He is President Irish Association for the Prevention of Intemperance. Sgt. Sullivan is 49 years old.

"WOULD FULFIL OBLIGATIONS TO UTMOST."

LERSNER'S ASSURANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 11.
Recd. 6 p.m., Jan. 16.

Paris:—Interviewed by a representative of Reuter, M. Lersner said that Germany would fulfil her obligations to the utmost limit of her power. This would entail hard times. He hoped that the Allies would help Germany to work cheerfully, because the economic prosperity, especially France's, depended on Germany's economic recovery. He hoped that the Allied nations would ultimately realise that the reckless insistence on the surrender of alleged war criminals would have very grave consequences not merely in Germany, but for the peace of Europe. The German Government, two months ago, took steps in Paris to impress the Allies with harmful consequences which would ensue from the literal execution of the demand for extradition and submitted written suggestions solving the delicate question including the arraignment of those inculpated before the Supreme Court in Germany with entente representatives as prosecutors with the fullest rights of control. The fact that the Allies had hitherto not acceded to the proposals did not preclude the re-examination of the problem now.

U. S. AND GERMANY.

ARMISTICE CONDITIONS STILL PREVAIL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS)
LONDON, Jan. 11.
Recd. 6 p.m., Jan. 16.

Washington:—The United States has formally notified Germany in connection with the exchange of ratifications that conditions of armistice still govern relations of the United States and Germany.

GRAVE SYRIAN SITUATION.

FIGHTING BETWEEN FRENCH AND SYRIAN VOLUNTEERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS)
LONDON, Jan. 12.
Recd. 11-45 p.m., Jan. 16.

A telegram from Cairo, dated January 8th, states that the situation in Syria is exceedingly grave and that there has been serious fighting between the French and Syrian volunteers with heavy casualties on both sides.

The National Defence Committee has been formed at Damascus where universal conscription is being enforced, and women are enrolling as combatants. The Committee has issued a manifesto, denouncing all foreign interference.

S. S. TREVAIL STRIKES ROCKS

SHIP A TOTAL WRECK 33 DIE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 10.
Recd. 8 a.m. Jan. 16.

During a violent gale in the Channel the cargo steamer Treveal Calcutta for Dundee struck the Kimmeridge Rocks between the St. Albans Head and Weymouth. She is likely to become a total wreck. Tugs are standing by and a Weymouth lifeboat has gone to the scene.

LONDON, Jan. 11.
Recd. 11-45 p.m., Jan. 16.

The s.s. Treveal was carrying cargo of jute and manganese. Up to the present there are seven survivors, and it is feared that thirty-three have perished. Twenty bodies have been washed ashore. The lifeboat made desperate efforts to reach the wreck, but the seas prevented success. Lifeboatmen were exhausted. The crew of the Treveal clung to the ship till she broke in halves. Three boats were then launched. Two capsized and the third overturned near the shore. Seven occupants succeeded in landing in exhausted condition. The survivors include the third officer Donald, apprentice-steward Cardnow, chief-engineer Thirkede, cook Woolcock, seaman Winterbottom.

SHIP WITHOUT A PILOT.

The Treveal called at Portland on Friday night for a pilot. None was available and the ship had to sail without one. Two remaining survivors were apprentices Angall and Kirkby. When the survivors were struggling towards the shore the only person on the shore was the vicar of parish who stood in the surf up to his neck helping to pull them in. The vicar tried unsuccessfully for an hour trying to bring the first mate round.

FOR A "NATIONAL" PARTY!

"ELECTIVE FRONT TO LABOURITES."

LORD BIRKENHEAD'S SUGGESTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 11.
Recd. 6 p.m., Jan. 16.

In the course of an article in the "Weekly Dispatch", Earl Birkenhead suggests the immediate formation of a National Party, including Unionists and remnant of Liberals, in order to present an effective front to the Labourites. He believes that the recent bye-election results are due mainly to the absence of an organised party capable of exposing weaknesses in the Labour armour. He regards the Coalition as hopelessly invertebrate and ineffective.

AUSTRALIAN NATURALISATION.

PARADOX AND INCONGRUITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 11.
Recd. 6-30 p.m., Jan. 16.

Newspapers, commencing on yesterday's decision of the appeal Court that Australian naturalisation is not held good in Britain emphasise that despite the apparent incongruity there underlies a paradox, the very principle of Self-Determination and voluntary inter-dependence in Imperial matters which was recently proved beyond comprehension of the enemy. It is pointed out that unless the time comes, when there is representation of the Dominions in the Imperial Parliament, it must be impossible to encroach upon the privileges of the powers which are essential to full Self-Government in various parts of the Empire and Courts must be bound to recognise the existence of local untransferable allegiance which is not only in accordance with the Statute Law but with the principles of the British imperial rule

PLIGHT OF STARVING VIENNA

COMMUNIST'S STERN MEASURES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 14.

Paris:—Reports from Vienna state that armed Communists have dissolved Municipal Council and have declared the abolition of private property and the socialisation of industry. The demonstration of workers, on January 18th, it is feared, will be a prelude to a state of Bolshevik chaos, unless foodstuffs are supplied without delay.

INTER-ALLIED RHINELAND HIGH COMMISSION.

BEGINS DUTIES IN OCCUPIED GERMAN TERRITORY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Jan. 12.
Recd. 11-45 p.m., Jan. 16.

It is announced that Inter-Allied Rhineland High Commission representing the Allies is beginning its duties in the occupied territory of Germany west of the Rhine and at bridgeheads. The seat of the Commission is at Coblenz. Sir Harold Stuart has been appointed High Commissioner and Malcolm Robertson, Deputy Commissioner.

The Allied naval armistice commission under Vice-Admiral Charlton will sail from Portsmouth this week end for the Kiel to ensure the German carrying out of the naval terms of the Peace Treaty.

BOLSHEVIKS' PILLAGE IN KUBA.

COMMISSION'S REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 10.
Recd. 8 a.m. Jan. 16.

A specially appointed Commission has reported that in one section of Kuban territory the Bolsheviks pillaged and destroyed property worth over ninety-three million roubles and sacked forty-nine thousand peasants' farms. The confiscated stock and produce was worth over forty-one million roubles.

CONFERENCE OF HOHENZOLLERNS.

TO DISCUSS FUTURE RESIDENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 10.
Recd. 8 a.m. Jan. 16.

Berlin.—Baden papers publish Amsterdam reports that the ex-Kaiser in view of the ratification of peace will call the Hohenzollern family to a conference to discuss the Hohenzollerns' future residence and property question.

WONDERS OF PLANT LIFE.

SIR J. C. BOSE'S DISCOVERIES.

SENSITIVE AS ANIMALS.

A great deal of curiosity has been aroused by the discoveries in plant life which were demonstrated at the India Office the other day by Sir Jagadis Chandra Bose writes "The Observer." Sir Jagadis is the director of the Bose Research Institute in Calcutta. Two years ago the institute was dedicated to the nation, its main purpose being to continue the researches of its founder and to carry on, with the aid of all the resources of science, his large conceptions of the investigation of the processes of life.

In the pursuit of these investigations he has found inorganic matter anything but inert. A universal reaction seemed to bring together metal, plant, and animal under common law. All exhibited essentially the same phenomena of fatigue and depression together with possibilities of recovery and exaltation, and also of that permanent irresponsiveness which is associated with death.

In natural sequence to the investigation of the response in inorganic matter has followed a prolonged study of the activities of plant life, and a comparison with the corresponding functioning of animal life. But since plants for the most part seem motionless and passive special apparatus of extreme delicacy had to be invented which would magnify the tremor of excitation and also measure the perception period of a plant to a thousand part of a second.

PLANT AUTOGRAPHS.

Ultra-microscopic movements were measured and recorded, the length measure being often smaller than a fraction of a single wave length of light. The secret of plant life was thus for the first time revealed by the autographs of the plant itself.

The investigations have convinced Sir Jadadis that all trees and plants are fully alive to changes of environment, and that they respond visibly to all stimuli, even to the slight fluctuations of light caused by a drifting cloud. By the instrument, the crescograph, the growth of plants and its variations under different treatment are instantly recorded.

It is expected that this method of investigation will advance practical agriculture, since for the first time it is possible to analyse and study separately the conditions which modify the rate of growth. Experiments which in the past would have taken months and their results vitiated by unknown changes—can now be carried out in a few minutes.

WIRELESS MESSAGES RECEIVED.

Some time ago Sir Jagadis made a series of experiments in order to determine the range of perception of plants to light, whether visible or invisible. We ourselves can perceive light which lies within a single octave the wave length of which varies from one-forty-thousandth to one-eighty-thousandth part of an inch. Above or below this octave the human eye fails to detect light.

It was found that plants respond not only to the invisible ultra-violet light at one end of the spectrum, but also to the entire range of the vast ethereal spectrum, and even to wireless messages transmitted through space. A special apparatus records the plant's reception of the wireless signal and also its response to light in the form of a definite script.

There are three ways in which plants record signals through space, the first being by electrical response, the second by the twitch of leaflets of sensitive plants, such as the mimose, and the third by the sudden acceleration or retardation of growth in any seedling.

Even the commonest vegetables, it has been found, are as sensitive as animals. Experiments have shown the effect of chloroform on the electrical responses of a carrot. The anaesthetic was applied after the first few normal responses, and then the pulsations gradually disappeared.

IMPRESSIONS OF A LILY.

Chloroform and cold benumb plants; alcohol makes them as unsteady as a man who is drunk; foul air suffocates and electric currents excite them. In sunshine they are exhilarated; in rain depressed; and poisons and violence kill them.

In a word, Sir Jagadis has shown by his experiments that plants are responsive or irresponsive under the same conditions as human being, sometimes to a greater and sometimes to a lesser degree. His ingenious recorders, one of the visitors to his institute has written, are pens of incredible lightness with which lilies or cabbages may write down their impressions of the outer world in a script we can understand. Use these instruments intelligently, and vegetation, hitherto mute, will whisper its story.

THE DEATH SPASM.

The most fascinating and perhaps the most dramatic experiments Sir Jagadis performs are those on the death of plants.

To the registering lever of his instrument he attaches a plant, and then places it in a vessel of water, which is carefully heated. As the temperature goes up the plant rises and stands erect. It pulls on the recording lever and a dotted line appears on the smoked glass recorder.

As the water becomes hotter and hotter the dotted line travels down and down. Then something remarkable happens. As the temperature reaches a hundred and forty degrees Fahrenheit the line shoots up abruptly. It is the death spasm—the last response of which the plant is capable.

Sir Jagadis has experimented with many different species of flowering plants. All twitch and die at the same temperature. In the Transactions of the Bose Institute it is stated that we now understand what the curious movements of leaves and flowers mean when they are scorched and scalded. It is not simply the mechanical curling and twisting that heat produces in all things. It is regarded as a genuine death-throe.

The sudden paling of the passion flower may now be interpreted, it is said, as the end of life, and the quick opening and closing of a French marigold in hot water as the writhing of death. A new meaning is imparted to the variegated hues of flowers growing on the same stem; for the stripes that crawl up on the petals of old blossoms, the coloured spots that grow larger and larger on leaves and flowers, and that are so highly prized by breeders of plants, prove when tested to be dying areas.

What we have admired in many a curiously tinted leaf is but a cadaverous beauty. All the wonderful and mysterious purple and red glow of autumn is but the hectic flush of death.

INFLUENZA IN INDIA.

FIGURES FOR VARIOUS PLACES.

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Jan. 15.

The mortality from influenza in Karachi for the week ending January 13, 1920, was 399. Captain Malone, who is conducting the influenza enquiry under the auspices of the Indian Research Fund Association, has been sent to Karachi.

Bombay city for the same period gave 48 deaths from influenza. In this city the deaths from respiratory diseases were 844 out of a total of 889 deaths. Cases of influenza are still reported throughout the Bombay Presidency, from Gokak town in Belgaum District, from 4 villages in Bijapur District, from three villages in Igatpuri taluka in the Nasik District and from Nawapara Lunatic Asylum, Thana District.

In the Bengal Presidency the disease is specially reported in Burdwan, Nadia, Dinajpur and Dacca district (week ending 27th December, 1919.) In the whole presidency exclusive of Calcutta for which no report has been received 127 deaths from this disease are recorded. This is a diminution from the record of last week.

In the United Provinces outbreak of influenza is reported from Tehsils Tanda and Nizamabad in the districts of Fyzabad and Azamgarh respectively also from Mohammedabad Tasil in the Fhaz pur district.

Although no deaths are reported from influenza in the large towns of Lucknow, Benares, Cawnpore and Allahabad the death rates from respiratory diseases in Lucknow, Cawnpore and Allahabad are high. An epidemic has persisted in the military station at Lucknow from the end of November, 1919 which still exists, though it is abating. A report received from the Sanitary Comissioner, United Provinces shows that during the first fortnight, in December a mild type of influenza existed in the Almora Municipality in Ballia, in Basti, in Gazipur, in Baraich and Allahabad district.

In Benares reports of cases and deaths from influenza were decreasing from the rural areas. There were cases of serious influenza but no widespread epidemics. In the Nainital Municipality and Haldwani small outbreaks occurred and of mild influenza the most serious outbreak occurred in Gorak pore (50 cases and 25 deaths and in Garhwal in the village of Tahsil Pauri (438 cases and 85 deaths.) In the North West Frontier Province 5 deaths occurred in the Kulachi notified area for the week ending January 1st. Reports from the Director of Medical Services in India show that influenza of a mild type exists in Bantuarea, Khirgi Tand, Dera Ismail Khan, Manzai.

Reports received from the Chief Medical Officer, North West Frontier Province for the fortnight ending 25th December show that the disease was still persisting in Dera Ismail Khan and other places of the district as Jhok Gumal and Kulachi. The type of disease appears to be not unduly severe in the Punjab, as the incidence of the disease remains small. The only report received during the last week has been as regards cases in Kotkhai Tahsil in the Simla district for the week ending January, 2nd 1920. 85 deaths have been recorded in the whole presidency of Madras, in Behar and Orissa for the fortnight ending January 3rd First death from influenza has been recorded in the Barisal district.

In Assam the disease appears hardly to exist.

In continuation of last week's communique 11 further deaths have been reported from Dhubri Thana in the Central Provinces, six deaths are reported from Jubbulpore city for the week ending 3rd January. In Central India a mild outbreak of influenza without mortality is recorded. In Bundelkhand, Indore Residency, in Burma for the week ending 28th December 58 deaths are reported. This include 38 deaths in Rangoon. Throughout India no increase of the disease appears to have occurred during the period under report from that reported in last week's communique.

In 86 great towns of England and Wales death from influenza for the week ending 29th November were 63 and for the week ending December 6th 77. The total mortality for the first week corresponding to annual death rate of 15.8 per thousand of the population and for the latter week of 14.4.

"THE DEMOCRAT."

MR ARABINDA GHOSH OFFERED EDIORSHIP.

We are given to understand that Mr. Arabinda Ghosh has been invited to accept the editorship of the new paper, "Democrat."

DISTURBANCES IN AHMEDABAD.

MR. V. J. PATEL'S ACCOUNT.

(From our special correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 15.

The following is the written statement of Mr. Vallabhbhai V. Patel submitted to the Hunter Committee:—

The Government of India committed a grave error in passing the Rowlatt Act in the month of March in the teeth of united opposition of the country with undue haste and at a very inopportune time. This exasperated the people whose political consciousness had been awakened by the inception of the Home Rule propaganda. In order to direct the violent agitation against the Rowlatt Act into peaceful and lawabiding channel and to offer an effective opposition to the highhanded action of the authorities in flouting public opinion Mr. Gandhi started the Satyagraha movement during the last week of February. I am one of the secretaries of the local Satyagraha Sabha of which Mr. Gandhi is the president. During the month of March four public meetings were held to explain to the public the Rowlatt Act. Speeches were made explaining to the people the obnoxious clauses of the Rowlatt Act and true spirit of Satyagraha. I was present at almost all these meetings. Speeches were moderate in tone.

On the 3rd April I received a note from Mr. Chatfield in connection with the hartal. On the 6th Messrs. Jivanlal V. Desai, Krishnalal N. Desai and myself saw him in the evening as desired by him. Special leaflets were issued that after the evening of the 5th no attempt should be made by anybody to ask anyone to close his shop or to strike work.

In the morning of the 6th volunteers were called and instructed how to keep order in the procession. People collected in large numbers before time and so the procession was started from the appointed place (Manilal Mansion at about 3 p.m. Large number of people also joined on the way. Ladies also joined. The procession was quite orderly and peaceful. At about 5 p.m. some 50,000 people assembled on the river bed. The meeting was divided in 3 parts. Mr. Gandhi's message was read and explained. Messrs. Jivanlal, Indulal and Chinoy were amongst the principal speakers. The meeting dispersed quietly. On the morning of the 10th a telegram addressed to the Ashram was received by me between 8 and 9 a.m. I sent a copy of it to the Ashram. An hour after another telegram addressed to me was received with a full message from Mr. Gandhi. Members of the committee were sent for and a translation of the message was sent to the Press.

I felt that the Government of India had committed a very serious mistake in thus arresting Mr. Gandhi who was on a mission of peace to Punjab. The news of the arrest coming at a time when the whole political atmosphere was surcharged with indignation unsettled the public mind. While we were discussing as to what step should be adopted to ease public feeling the news of Mr. Gandhi's arrest spread in the city like wild fire and people closed down their shops. Attempts were made to persuade people to open their shops but to no purpose. At about 2 p.m. I was called to pacify a crowd creating disturbance near the Cinematograph on the Richey Road. I addressed them from the window of the adjoining house and they dispersed. Again at 3 p.m. I was called at another place on the Richey Road. Mr. Acton and Mr. Kothawala were then trying to disperse the crowd and I addressed them from an otta and dispersed them. At about 5 p.m. I got information about the firing near Prem Darwaja and so I started to go there. While on the Richey Road I was informed that things were quiet there. Unfortunately at this time three or four wounded persons came to Dr. Kanuga's dispensary from Prem Darwaja. After treating them Dr. Kanuga directed them to be taken to the Civil Hospital. The crowd at the Richey Road began to be uncontrolable at the sight of these victims of Prem Darwaja firing. I thought the safest course was to take the crowd away to the river bed where a meeting was arranged. I sent word to the members of my committee to induce the crowd to go to the river bed. I myself went there with some 500 people. Thousands of people began to follow. Within a very short time 30 to 40 thousand people assembled and the meeting was held about an hour earlier then previously announced. The meeting was divided into three parts. Mr. Gandhi's message was read over and explained. Mrs. Gandhi who was specially requested to attend the meeting appealed to the people to resume work next morning. The meeting dispersed at about 9 p.m. Many of us patroled in the city till 11 p.m. exhorting the people to open their shops next morning and resume work. The night passed off quietly.

NO CAUSE FOR ANXIETY.

In the early morning of the 11th about a dozen volunteers from Mr. Gandhi's Ashram, whom I had specially sent for, came to me and I instructed them to move about in the city and see that everything was quiet and people were returning to their work. I went to the Civil Hospital with Dr. Kanuga and Mr. Indulal to see the wounded but were asked to come at 4 p.m. Then we passed by the Richey Road. Some people had opened their shops. We advised others to do so. Mr. Kothawala met us at Char Rasta. He told us that things were getting normal and there was no cause for anxiety. Then we went to the Prem Darwaja. Some troops were there and there was a large crowd of mill hands standing near the place. We advised them to disperse but they did not. We then went to Mr. Amritlal Mulchand Mehta. He was not at home. We returned to Prem Darwaja and just that time Mr. Chatfield and Mr. Boyd came there. I had a talk with Mr. Chatfield. I told him that there was no appearance of any trouble on the Richey Road side but the mill-hands that had assembled there did not disperse and we were trying to disperse them. I also told him that none of us had much influence with the mill-hands and I expected Ansuyaben whom I had wired the previous evening to return by the Gujarat Mail. We induced the mob to follow us to her bungalow and informed them that she was coming by mail. Dr. Kanuga and myself walked in front and Mr. Indulal followed the crowd. About a couple of hundred came with us to the bungalow and there we exhorted them to go on work and behave peacefully and that they should influence others to do so. Mr. Amritlal Mehta who had come there also assisted us in advising them. While we were advising them Ansuyaben's car came and we were informed that she had not arrived by the mail as was expected. Rumours were afloat that Ansuyaben was arrested and therefore the mill-hands who were excited began to go out of our control. We went from there to the Shakbazar but there was nobody there. Then we passed by the Female Training College and near the Raikhad Mill saw a large crowd coming with sticks. We succeeded in persuading some of them to give up their sticks to us but all did not accept our suggestion. As soon as we entered the Bhudra Gate near the Gujarat Club we saw the University Mandap on flames. Mr. Indulal was sent to fetch my daughter and the daughters of Dr. Sumant from the Female Training College. He returned with them and after my daughter was brought to my house Mr. Indulal went to Dr. Sumant with his daughters. In the meanwhile the group of omces in the Bhudra were set on fire. The Bombay Bank guard fired and 2 wounded men fell in front of my house. Some of the Ashram people came and informed at that time that the mob was absolutely uncontrolable. I asked them and some other people standing there to remove the wounded people to the Hospital. I had received a telegram from the Associated Press for detailed information by wire. Meanwhile Mr. Krishnalal N. Desai came to my place with Ansuyaben's message to him that she could not come but authorised him to issue any handbills we liked over her signature. A leaflet was drafted and issued. Another message was sent by Mr. Krishnalal to Ansuyaben asking her to come over immediately. The telegraph office was on fire at that time. Messages were not received in that office and they were sent to the station. The press message was returned but the other one was accepted but unfortunately did not reach Ansuyaben in time.

Between 12 and 8 p.m. somebody came and told me that many people were wounded and were being removed roughly as there was no arrangement. I gave him a note to Dr. Solomon of Civil Hospital for stretchers. By 12 noon the military pickets were posted at several important centres and the crowd had consequently melted away into small groups causing mischief to the various police chowkies.

Mr. Rao came at about 3 p.m. to my place and then we went to the Hospital as we heard that some European gentleman was seriously wounded. We saw a large number of wounded people there and heard that a sergeant was killed on the Richey Road. We returned at about 5 p.m. No disturbance occurred in the city after 6 p.m. and the military pickets had brought the situation well under control.

MARTIAL LAW PROCLAIMED.

In the morning on the 12th we went to the station to receive Ansuyaben but we were told that the mail was late by some hours. We returned and on our way back we stopped for some time at Mr. Krishnalal Desai's On my return home I learnt that martial law was proclaimed in the city at about 10 a.m.

At about 12 I got a message from Seth Ambalal from Anand to the effect that he had personally seen Mr. Gandhi at Bombay and that he and Ansuyaben were free there. I circulated the news in the city and sent a message to Mr. Gandhi to come to Ahmedabad at once. In the afternoon Seth Ambalal came to my place and Dr. Kanuga, Mr. Desai and myself went with him on the Kankariya side. Mr. Gandhi and Ansuyaben came by mail on the 13th and went straight to Shahibag. They came to my place with Mr. Boyd at about 11 a.m. and all went to the Ashram and arranged to call a meeting the next day.

Martial Law was withdrawn in the morning of the 14th.

AN AMRITSAR SENSATION.

NATIONAL BANK PROPERTY.

FOUND IN POSSESSION OF POLICE.

26 MEN ARRESTED.

"The Independent," publishes the following Associated Press message, which the latter apparently did not find worth sending to us:—

LAHORE, Jan. 13.

The Amritsar correspondent of "The Tribune" writes to "The Tribune" as follows:—About 26 policemen, among whom there are one or more sub-inspectors, general head constables and the rest ordinary constables, have been arrested and are, at present, in custody, under investigation in connection with a number of thefts and house-breaking. It is also reported that as a result of search, some property of the National Bank has also been found in possession of several of them. The persons arrested include men of Amritsar as well as from outstations. One of the arrested persons is said to have turned approver.

A PLEA FOR ORGANISATION OF LABOUR.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is a pity that Labour in the East should be in a disorganised state even today. The Labour in the East has been imbued with the notion that it is the birthright of the Capitalist to employ and of himself to be employed; that the former enjoys a unique Divine Right to domineer over and to exploit the latter. The operative has no sense of self-respect about himself—he simply laments of being employed somewhere, be it amidst the smoke or chimneys or the din of workshops, and of getting a meagre reward for his sweated, honest, labour in order to make both ends meet. Year in and year out, the paltry allowance remains at a standstill; regrettable and notorious as is the sociological fact, year in and year out, the family obligations of the man go on increasing by leaps and bounds. This is particularly so in the case of men in a very low walk of life. From morn till dusk they are imprisoned in the filthy atmosphere of mills and factories. Recreations; well, the Capitalist does indulge enough of recreations, nay even more than enough. In this amazing attitude of his, the Capitalist must be guided, unconsciously though, by the idea that over and above the ordinary necessary recreation, he must have some extra amusement on behalf of his employees! To expect Labour, circumstanced as it is, to think on God and on human obligations to Him and to Society is to cry for the moon. What is responsible for this unwelcome state of affairs?

To begin with, the curious notions engendered by the present Capitalistic regime, which does not recognise the dignity of labour, which in fact, treats human labour as a commodity. Among other reasons may be set down the defective system of education whose uplifting influences reach only the favoured few: poverty, limited scope of industries, etc. What adds fuel to the fire is the present abnormal prices of foodstuffs, clothing, etc. In fact, living has become very dear. The Capitalists do know this and have been quietly expending more on themselves. But as for the operatives, well, there is no hope for them. They must carry on their life-and-death struggle or be doomed. The Capitalist forgets that Capital is lame without Labour; that if he threw millions and billions into the sea, there would not emerge from the bottom of the deep a single ship, but that if he expended that sum on buying materials and engaging men to work, he would surely get a ship or ships prepared. Or perhaps he does know this, for he does not try such a foolish experiment; but it seems he must be taking good care all the while conveniently to forget it. The long and short of all this is that "Labour is not recognised as having any status whatever."

What is the result? Who keeps his eyes open may see. The swarthy, pale faces of the men clearly indicate that the society which tolerates them, must be rotten to the very core, that such a society stands in immediate need of thorough overhaul and reconstruction. The self-constituted Divine Dummies, these Capitalists, who arrogate to themselves power and authority higher than the Divine Right of Kings would entitle them to, must change their angle of vision or should wait and see the sequel exactly parallel to that of the Divine Right of Kings. It needs no great stretch of imagination to realise this.

Do you get a successful Democracy by strengthening only one limb of the nation—though it be the best—to the utter exclusion and neglect of the rest? No. The hands to work with and the feet to stand upon must likewise be strengthened. Or else, the overburdened head would topple down topsy-turvy. It is the average strength that counts. Hence you must infuse life and vigour into the decadent masses, and get up a healthy, robust nation.

But how to do that? It has been contended that the strike system is an outlandish plantation and that the Indian soil is not congenial to its growth. Such-like observations are made with deliberate malevolence and must not be heeded. Strike is the potent weapon of the handicapped Labour against the age-long fattened Capitalism. It is the most crucial trial: it braces the spirit, invigorates the unnerved. Its educating power is unsurpassed. By a frequent repetition of its employment, the men would lay down the dictum "Go on strikes; Progress by strides."

The most saddening spectacle is that the poor workmen who go on a strike, have sometimes to live on air and water! This by the way shows the rigours of the Capitalistic regime. Do you think one would willingly consent to undergo such a hardship along with one's family unless and until the conditions and rewards of work must be abnormally unsatisfactory? To the extent to which the Capitalist pockets a profit greater than his legitimate due, to that extent does he defraud his workmen. It is really difficult to decide which is the sinews of industry, Labour or Capital. But certain it is that industries are what they are because there is the Labouring Class and that they would not be what they are in default of workmen. Hence it behoves us not to treat slightly the legitimate rights of Labour. The first tangible expression of our friendship with Labour would be to start Labour Unions, Trades Unions and various other organisations of a like nature, "efficiently managed and properly financed." It must be the duty of such-like institutions to bring relief to those who strike. The moral value of strikes cannot be exaggerated. The weaponless man does not cronch like a coward before a bully, but stands in full height and majesty—like a man, asserting his claims, rights and privileges. And the Capitalist is hit doubly. His industry is dislocated for some time, thus involving him loss, and he has to increase the wages and lessen the working hours.

Thus strikes have a value of their own both from the point of view of the nation as a whole and of the labourers in particular. But are strikes an end in themselves? To what end should we advocate the organisation of Labour? Why should we earnestly wish that the Labour organisation in each Presidency should have an organ of its own which may formulate, iterate and reiterate their just and legitimate demands? Which are, among others, better sanitary conditions of mills and factories, better housing accommodation, higher wages, lesser working hours, the application of the principle of co-operation to industries.

The last mentioned object is what one and all should strive to attain. Capital must be brought in harmony and peace with Labour. Labour has not to be raised, Capital to be lowered, and an equilibrium to be restored.

The culminating effect of the Labour movement carried on in the direction I have been discussing, would be to introduce the principle of self-government in industries, the transition from the principle of co-operation in industries to the principle of Home Rule in industries is easy enough. And that is the end and aim to which we advocate a strong scientific organisation of Labour.

Yours, etc.,

H. T. M.

LADY CARBERY'S STORY OF CRUELTY.

REMARKABLE INCIDENTS IN AFRICA

Mr. Justice Samuels, in the High Court, Dublin, in mail week granted the petition of Joan, Baroness Carbery, against her husband for divorce, on the grounds of misconduct and cruelty. There was no defence, but counsel were present to watch proceedings on behalf of Lord Carbery says the Dublin Correspondent of the "Daily News."

Mr. Serjeant Sullivan, for the petitioner, said the marriage took place at Paddington Parish Church, London, in 1913, the respondent then being 21 years and petitioner 19. After the honeymoon the respondent took his wife to East Africa. He compelled her to ride long distances on horseback, and the ordeal gave her great pain.

LADY CARBERY.

Lady Carbery, giving evidence bearing out counsel's statement of her husband's cruelty in Africa, said she suffered intensely from cold. They spent their time hunting wild beasts. She was compelled by her husband to live that wild life. He made her hunt and shoot and tackle savage animals by herself. When she showed incapacity for that work he abused her. When he compelled her to live in a grass hut in Africa it was the rainy season. There was no glass in the windows and rain penetrated the place. She took malaria and was seriously ill for a long time. That seriously affected her hearing.

She did not care to go to Africa, but she understood it would be only for a brief period. They were there for seven months in 1918. He struck her with a sjambok three or four times and her body was marked by it.

VIOLENT TEMPER.

Mr. Justice Samuels: Was he under the influence of drink when he struck you?—No. It was his violent temper.

In reply to further questions by Serjeant Sullivan, petitioner said there was one child of the marriage, a girl now three years of age. Her husband had admitted to her that he had misconducted himself.

Evidence having been given by petitioner's father and a private inquiry agent and Lady Carbery's maid, Mr. Justice Samuels granted a decree nisi, with costs.

[It is not possible to obtain a divorce in Ireland. The decree granted to Lady Carbery is but the first step. In order to obtain the severance of the marriage tie the petitioner will have to present a Bill to Parliament.]

LORD CARBERY.

Lord Carbery, who came of age six years ago, is the tenth baron of an ancient line. He was in the London to Paris and back race in July, 1914, when he fell in the Channel, and was picked up by a tramp steamer. During the war he joined the R.N.A.S., and hurt his leg while alighting in the siege of Antwerp.

HARD CASE OF PENSIONERS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Please give space to this letter in your esteemed paper for the information of the retired Government servants that get very poor sum as their pension is indeed very miserable and deplorable. I need not mention that every one is trying to increase his income in order to maintain his family, when prices of every article and specially of food-stuff has gone so high. A poor old retired servant, pulled down and worn with age and unable to work any more deserves attention when he is groaning in his cell. He is half or completely starved. His children get no milk and the brow of his wife is a permenant seat of melancholy.

Who cares for him? The Government has fixed the sum once and for all and has done away with its duty. Should it not look back again in such times and help those weak sufferers, the best of whose energy and life has been spent in its faithful services? It was the glory of our ancient civilization that no one suffered from hunger in our Indian villages. But that age of co-operation is gone and that of competition has come into exist. No one cares now, for the old and the sick in our villages as they did before. The vernment has fixed the pension which is not in keeping with the present life that becomes more and more expensive every day. If our benign and merciful Government will not cast a merciful glance on these faithful sufferers and on their children who die of hunger, who else will care for them.

I have observed with utmost pain the tattered condition of many a Government servant whose pension is not more than Rs. 1 and Rs. 2 or 4 Rs. when we and that even those getting 40, 50, or 75 are unable to maintain their families properly, now surely must be the state of those poor people. This is the time when special attention ought be given to all the retired servants whose pension is less than 100 Rs. It is reported that Mr. Bonar Law is going to bring a resolution in the Parliament for an audition of 10 Shillings every week in the old age pension in England. Are not the conditions in India more nearly more still or at least equal to those in England. Whatever it may be, it is certain that there is more poverty in India, and it is a bad necessity that old age pension and pension to the retired servants should be given on a liberal scale in this country.

The pensioners' Committee of Poona that is working on behalf of all the pensioners of India has appealed to the Secretary of State for India after receiving unfavourable replies from the Bombay Government, and from the Government of India. The pensioner committee of Broach has passed a resolution to send an appeal to the Secretary of State for India through the Government of India in a large meeting of pensioners. And it is of utmost importance that all the pensioners should raise a simultaneous cry of pain, that they can make our merciful Government merciful to its old retired servants, if it at all ceases to be so.—Yours, etc.

M. A. BHATT.

Member of the Pensioners Committee.

(Broach.)

Jambusor January, 9th 1920.

Phone No. 2628.

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(Speedy cure for—) Nervous and Functional Debility, Physical Exhaustion, Anaemia, Loss of Memory, Brain Fag, Low Spirits, Confusion of Ideas, Loss of Vigor, Neuralgia, Headache, Muscular and Local Weakness, Palpitation, Neurasthenia, Premature Decay, Sleeplessness and all other Nervous Complaints.

It thoroughly invigorates the Brain Nerves and Muscles—communicates a healthy tone to the system and gives Vigor to every organ—excites appettie and prompts digestion of food. Sold by all Well-known Chemists at Rs. 3 per bot. or M. T. MADON & Co., Crawford Market, BOMBAY.

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A child can operate.

Complete estimates with pipes and fittings furnished on request. State depth of well and nature of requirements. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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DR. S. RANGASWAMI IYENGAR,

"DIABETES SPECIALIST"

A RARE SPECIFIC FOR THE CURE OF DIABETES.

Of the many testimonials which have been accorded to him by those who have got completely cured by his treatment, the following are taken at random:—

Mr. BHAILAL V. KOTHARI, B.A., LL.B., Vakil, High Court, Lamington Road, Bombay writes on 20-7-1919.

"It gives me great and sincere pleasure in testifying to the real efficacy of Dr. S. R. Iyengar's medicinal drugs. I was suffering from "diabetes" for over 4 years and had tried many well-known doctors of Bombay but without any effect. I then put myself under the treatment of the said doctor Iyengar and he prescribed a course of 7 complete weeks for me. As each week progressed the disease, that could not at all be controlled before began to abate with the result that I was completely cured at the end of the course in such a marvellous way that I can very well say that Dr Iyengar is not a Diabetes Specialist in name but a *specialist indeed in reality.*

My specific gravity which was 1038 in the beginning of course came down to 1015 at the end and grains of sugar per ounce fell down from 24 to nil while sediments were not at all visible.

After conducting the analysis of urine of the above named patient Mr. Bhailal V. Kothari and other two patients, has undergone a complete course of treatment for "Diabetes" under the said Dr. S. R. Iyengar, "Diabetes specialist."

The following is the result obtained:—

True abstract from the memorandum Nos. 363, 1906 and 2024 of 19/20 issued by Dr. C. L. Joshi, M.D., B.Sc., D.T.M., F.C.S., Municipal Analyst, Bombay, on 2-9-19, 9-11-19 and 6-11-19 respectively:—

Sp. gravity 1025 1016 and 1015 colour, pale yellow; reaction, acid; indican, nil; albumen, nil, sugar, nil.

RAO BAHADUR KESHAVLAL G. TRIVADY, Deputy Assistant Political Agent, Bombay Presidency (and Chief Revenue Officer, Junagadh State), writes:—It gives me great pleasure to testify to the efficacy of the Medicines of Dr. S. RANGASWAMI IYENGAR, DIABETES SPECIALIST of Madras. I was under his treatment for six weeks, in course of which the specific gravity of Urine fell from 1038 to 1015 degrees, and sugar which was considerable in the beginning, became always most imperceptible—which means a wonderful cure of the obstinate disease which had baffled the treatment of many Doctors and Physicians before. I recommend him to all suffering from the bad disease for the rare quality of his drugs which seem to be purely vegetable drugs.

Mr. N. K. KARODE, Chemical Analyser, Junagadh State, writes on 2nd December, 1918:—I am glad to certify that Dr. S. RANGASWAMI IYENGAR treated Rao Bahadur Keshavlal G. Trivadi in 1916 for Diabetes and effected cure in the course of about six weeks. At the commencement of the treatment the Sp. Gr. of his urine was 1038 and it gradually fell to 1015 and accordingly the quantity of sugar also decreased and came down almost to normal. Dr. S. R. Iyengar's treatment seems to consist of native drugs and the effect is marvellous. I am of opinion that anybody suffering from this disease should take benefit of Dr. Iyengar's treatment.

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Telegrams:—"DIABETES," Bombay.

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RACE HORSES.

AUCTION SALE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 15.

Auction sale of race horses was held today in the paddock of the Calcutta race course. In all ninety-seven horses were catalogued to be auctioned but almost valuable racers such as McNeil, Flying Bart, Bodenham, Goldgainer, Picket were either withdrawn or bought in. Of those sold Horan, b or br English Gelding by Myram-Pride of Clair fetched the highest price namely Rs. 7,550. Harigot winner this month of the Avenue Plate and Gold Mine a chestnut English gelding by Prospector-Bridle were sold to Mr. Wilton Bartleet of Colombo for Rs. 6,000 each.

SEEBPORE STRIKE.

PROVISIONAL SETTLEMENT REACHED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 15.

No further disturbances were reported last night at Seebpore and a provisional settlement has been arrived at by the majority of the strikers and the mill authorities. As a result of this the majority of strikers resumed work this morning and the mills are working as usual. Some of the men state that they were given an assurance that their cases would be favourably considered. Quiet prevails in the locality. The military police have been withdrawn. It is believed that the remaining mill-hands will also resume work. Men of the New Central Mill at Ghusari are still idle.

Mr. J. Reid, I.C.S., has been appointed to carry out work connected with the Reform in Behar and Orissa and will be gazetted as Secretary to the Local Government in the Reforms Department.

Prof. T. K. Gajjar's

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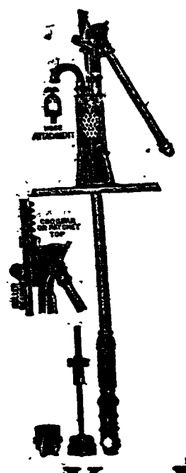


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3	O	[illegible]	[illegible]

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THIS BOOK

By a Frenchman with true Spiritual vision, lays bare the causes of War in all ages, and enunciates the doctrine that lasting peace can only be found in the free dedication by all Nations their powers to the service Humanity.

Contents:

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The Great Eve
The Dawn
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The Ideal of the Peoples
The Progress of the Peoples
The Charter of the Nations
The Peace of the World
The Consciousness of Humanity

OPINIONS.

"When I met Monsieur Richard in Japan I became more reassured in my mind about the higher era of civilization than when I read about the bad schemes which the politicians are formulating for ushering the age of peace into the world.....When gigantic forces of destruction were holding the orgies of fury, I saw this solitary young Frenchman, unknown to fame .....face beaming with the lights of the new dawn and his voice vibrating with the message of new life, and I felt sure that the great To-morrow has already come, though not registered in the Calendar of the statesmen."

—RABINDRANATH TAGORE.

Some Extracts from the Book.

Is it asking too much of the nations of to-day to be civilised nations, putting into practice the principles of the civilised man?

No nation lives but through the services it renders to Humanity.

The struggle for life is changing into union for life.

"Peace" had come to imply a state of things which permitted the big nations to treat the little nations as they pleased.

The longer the war goes on, the more the reasons for waging the war increase, some being less and less desirous of losing what they have gained, the others more and more desirous of regaining what they have lost.

Even while wishing for peace, selfishness makes war inevitable.

Beyond the Europe which is dying, there is another Europe which is preparing to live.

It is when their conflicts separate them that the people learn how close they are to one another.

Of what uses are the enterprises of pacifism when peace is not in the hearts of men?

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MEMORIAL TO DYER.

NO TRUTH IN THE REPORT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AMRITSAR, Jan. 15.

Enquiries made by a representative of the Associated Press of India on the spot from the Granthies and Pujaries of the Golden temple and responsible Sikh citizens of Amritsar go to show that there is no truth in the statement that a memorial has been raised to General Dyer by the Sikhs in the form of a shrine in the Golden Temple close to that of Nicholson. No memorial has up to this time been erected to General Dyer in the Golden Temple and none exists for General Nicholson either.

LORD & LADY CHELMSFORD.

VISIT BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BENARES, Jan. 15.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Chelmsford accompanied by Mr. Maffey, Sir Henry Wood, and Mr. Burn paid a visit to the Benares Hindu University buildings yesterday. After driving round the Arts and Science colleges the library, laboratory and hostel under construction the Viceregal Party alighted at the Engineering College where they were received by the Hon. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, the Vice-Chancellor, Rai Bahadur Chakravarti, Vice-Chancellor and the Principals of the colleges of the University. Their Excellencies made a close inspection of all the plant and machinery which were explained by Mr. King, the Principal. They appeared to be pleased with the progress made so far which in the Viceroy's opinion was satisfactory. Funds are urgently needed to complete the buildings within the present year in time to be formally opened by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. The Ex-Central Hindu College Cadet Corps and the students of the Engineering College who were inspected by the Viceroy presented a smart appearance.

The same evening the Maharaja of Ballarampore and the Hon. Mr. Delafosse, Director of Public Instruction also visited the Engineering College and expressed great satisfaction with what they saw.

AERIAL PASSENGER SERVICE.

TO BEGIN IN CALCUTTA NEXT MONTH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 15.

It is expected that next month Calcutta will have a complete Handley-Page ready to take people in batches of fourteen up into the sky. The plane came here in a steamer and the officers of the Handley-Page Company are busy unpacking the machine. The machine is one of the most modern type with accommodation for fourteen passengers apart from the pilot. The plane is equipped with two Rolls-Royce engines of 275 horse-power each, and furnishing within the passengers' car is the most attractive. Five pilots and twenty mechanics are already in Calcutta.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

QUESTION OF LEGISLATION FOR RECONSTRUCTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 15.

The Secretary of the Indian Association has sent the following telegram to the Viceroy:—

"The Indian Association reiterates its request that legislation for the reconstruction of the Calcutta University should be introduced in the reformed Legislative and the reorganisation of secondary education should not be effected by executive measures but be deferred till the reforms are in operation.

BENARES UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BENARES, Jan. 15.

The next convocation of the Benares University will be held on the 26th instant when the Vice-Chancellor will deliver the convocation address as His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, the Chancellor is not likely to be able to attend.

UNDESIRABLES ORDINANCE.

PROTEST FROM SIND

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

HYDERABAD (Sind), Jan. 15.

The Hon. Mr. Harchandrai Vishindas, Vice-President, Sind Provincial Congress Committee has sent to-day the following telegram to the Viceroy:—

"On behalf of Sind Provincial Congress Committee convey its emphatic protest against proposed renewal of Undesirables Ordinance 1919, and its insistence that Government of India should safeguard free unrestricted emigration of Indians to East Africa and full civil and political rights of Indian settlers."

ROLL OF HONOUR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Jan. 15.

The following names of officers appear in Casualty List No. 947, Indian Expeditionary Forces:—

Died of Disease.—Indian Medical Service:—Major Bose.

Wounded.—Indian Medical Service:—Captain N. S. Jatar.



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An episode of Indian mythology that has thrilled millions of hearts!

Let every Indian Startle up!

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See the dances of Gohar Jan.

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This wonderful ELIXIR contains 60 grains of Vitaminous substances and other remedial agents in each bottle. It increases body weight and strength, forms flesh, maintains youthful vigour, improves the complexion to freshness and beauty. It develops personal magnetism by abundantly increasing white corpuscles of the blood, red corpuscles whereof multiply 500 times. It eliminates senile deposits (seeds of death) from the system, prolongs life, and makes one look young. It tightens the relaxed tissues and gives tone to nerve fibres and wonderfully controls the formation of fat. It increases appetite, and by absorption and assimilation of nutritive elements in food materials Corrects Dyspapsia. It guards against cold, cough and infectious diseases, and cures them. Tonic—Alterative.

INDICATED IN:—Students; Brain workers; Persons tired after day's work; suckling mothers; persons losing flesh otherwise well; convalescence; Nervous breakdown; wrecked mentality; Loss of Memory; constipation; Insomnia; Anemia; Debility; Malnutrition; Loss of vital fluids; Premature old look. Liver complaints.

Taken in Winter, renders the Physique defiant of cold.

Price Rs. 3/- per bottle of 100 doses, V. P. charges 5 as.

VIEWS OF RESPECTABLE USERS:

A. L. Mehta, B. A., Esq.:—".....It has proved well worthy of its name, and hence I recommend its use to anyone who is reduced to a skeleton....."

Mr. B. Gunakini—Cochin State:—".....Greatly effective in strength-giving and restoring good health."

K. A. Kulkarni, Esq., B.A., Nagpur, says:—"ELIXIR (G.B.P.) has done me an appreciable service."

Mrs......of Chingleput:—"I have taken 1 bottle of your ELIXIR and gained 3 lbs. in weight."

Mrs......(An English Lady) of Calcutta writes:—"I feel better to some extent after taking the ELIXIR and I think picking up a little flesh" (suffering from Dyspepsia past 10 years.)

Prof. Phani Bhusan Chatterjea, M.A., Victoria College, Cooch Behar, writes:—"Very best of its kind. Acted marvellously even when Manola failed."

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MIHIJAM, E. I. R. (INDIA)

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BEST BY TEST. SIMPLE AND EFFICIENT.

Absolutely Harmless

Lasts Indefinitely.

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over 300,000 in use NOW.

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Soap "SAVON JASMIN DEL PAIS" Large, Medium and Small Tablets

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Lavender, Smelling Salts and Menthol Eau de Cologne.

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Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

INDIAN RAILWAYS.

RECORD EARNINGS

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Jan. 15.

The Administration Report of the Indian Railways for 1918-19 has just been published. In spite of the war effects, the gross earnings of the State Railways have again established a record having reached a figure of Rs. 76,35,00,000, or more than 5¾ crores beyond the Budget estimate and Rs. 7.33 crores more than the actuals of 1917-18 which was itself a record. The capital outlay incurred by the Government in the purchase and construction of its railways, including the liability which remains to be discharged by means of annuity and sinking fund payments, amounted, at the end of 1918-19, to Rs. 37,01,80,580. The outlay incurred was Rs. 41,59,870 distributed as follows: Open line works including suspense, Rs. 5,09,455,048, equivalent at Rs. 15 equal to £1 to £4,159,870. The net working profit from the State Railways, after meeting the interest and other miscellaneous charges and certain annuity and sinking fund payments which go to the discharge of debt, amounted to Rs. 1,08,58,379. The receipts amounted to Rs. 76.21 crores or Rs. 7.34 crores more than the actuals of 1917-18. This substantial improvement was attributable mainly to the increased railway coal traffic, to larger receipts from the carriage of troops and military stores and to increases in the ordinary passenger and general merchandise traffic. The working expenses exceeded those of 1917-18 by Rs. 5.72 crores. The increase was due to a larger programme of special repairs and renewals, to payment to subordinate staff of the railways, of temporary increases of pay to the enhanced scales of pay of officers and subordinates sanctioned generally on the railways and to the large increase in the train mileage run. Out of a total of 460 millions passenger travelling, 343 were killed and 1,119 injured, while of the former only 12 were killed through causes beyond their own control. Then 335.28 miles of railway were opened to traffic, bringing the total mileage open after allowing for dismantlements and minor corrections due to realignments, etc., up to 36,616 miles.

KARACHI BOMBAY AIR MAIL.

ARRANGEMENTS AT KARACHI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Jan. 16.

The flying ground at Karachi has now assumed the aspect of a military encampment. In addition to five large hangars, officers and store rooms, there are quarters and separate messrooms for officers' men, and followers, all of canvas and a large store for petrol and oil some distance from the camp. The aerodrome is spick and span with its boundary marks dazzling white and the landing circle in the centre white within two black lines to make it more prominent. A contingent from the Royal Air Force at Lahore arrived on Tuesday to take over arrangements in connection with the Karachi-Bombay air mail and four machines are now on the way from Lahore by easy stages and should arrive to-day. The service is to be inaugurated from the Karachi end as soon as the landing-ground at Bombay is fit for use. The mail will be carried from Karachi in two B.H. 10 aeroplanes, each taking 500 lbs. In addition to the pilot and the mechanic there will be room for one passenger, and of two available places, one is to be occupied by the editor of the "Daily Gazette", Mr. S. Lupton, O.B.E., who a week ago accepted the offer of a passage made to him by his Excellency the Governor of Bombay when in Karachi. The De Haviland machines which are to be used in the mail service, are of a similar type to the bombing machines used during the war on the western front and more recently in the campaign on the North-west Frontier. One of the machines was actually employed in bombing Mahsud villages, but the other three are new aeroplanes which have been assembled in Lahore. According to "Flight" the B.H. 10 is fitted with two 400 horse-power Liberty engines weighs 8,500 lbs. fully loaded, has a range of 650 miles, can fly according to its altitude at a speed of 100 to 134 miles per hour (in India the speed is not likely to exceed 100 miles) can climb 10,000 feet in 11 minutes and has a 20,000 feet ceiling (that is its maximum climb). During the war this type of machine was largely employed in bombing because of its manoeuvring capabilities. It is not certain that these qualifications are those best suited to civil commercial aviation, but of course the new Karachi-Bombay service has to be carried out by the aeroplanes which are available in India. The first air mail which leaves Karachi, will stop for the night at Rajkot proceeding on to Bombay on Saturday morning in good time for the departing steamer.

The Mail steamer Margha which left Bombay on the 27th ultimo arrived at Marseilles on Wednesday 14th.

Under the auspices of the Bangiya Janasava, a conference will shortly be held in Calcutta to consider the situation arising out of the release of a large number of detenues and internees puruant to Royal Proclamation. TLe conference will discuss the requirements of the situation and the ways and means to set these people up in life.

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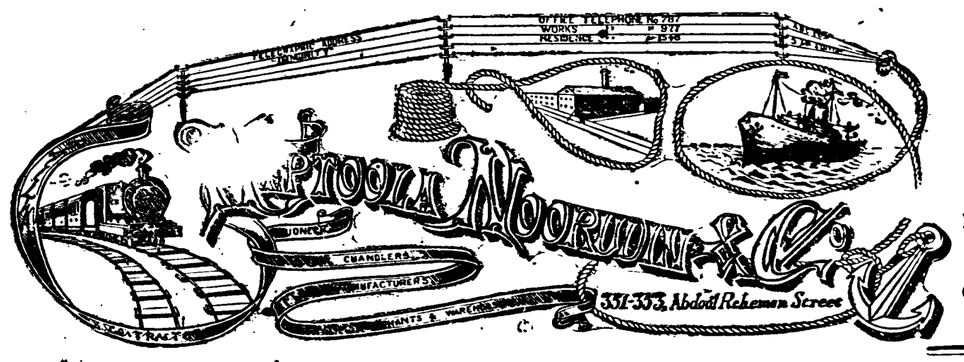
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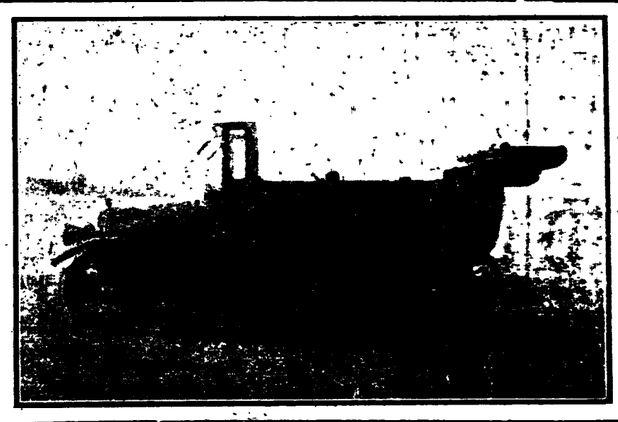
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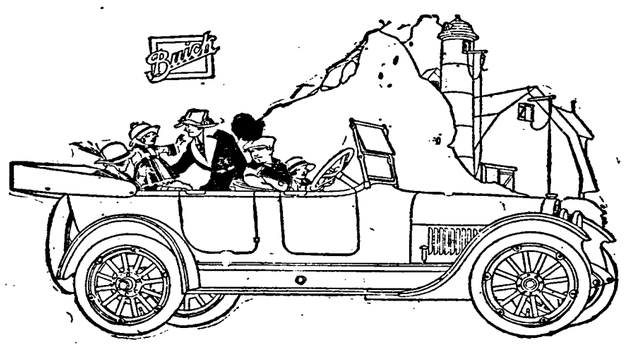
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THE WEATHER.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 15th Jan. 1920,

Names of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fans.	29.941 inches
Temperature of Air	79.2 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	73.6 "
Dew Point	71.3 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.769 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy =10)	0.0 "
Maximum temperature of Air	86.9 "
Minimum do.	73 0 "
General Direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NNE.ENE,WNW,NW.NNW.
Movemeas of Wind	169 Miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock :—

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER Bombay Mean time h.	m.	Depth on Still ft.	in.	Day of Month	LOW WATER Bombay Mean time h.	m.	Depth on Still ft.	in.
	Jan					Jan.				
Fri.	16	m	7	24	3	16	m 2	7	22	4
			9	25	8		2	0a	18	10
Sat.	17	m	8	24	4	17	m 3	2	21	7
			10	26	6		2	42a	17	9
Sun.	18	m	9	24	10	18	m 3	46	20	10
			10	27	3		3	23a	17	9
Mon.	19	m	9	25	4	19	m 4	25	20	2
			11	27	11		4	3a	16	7
Tues	20	m	10	25	11	20	m 5	0	19	5
			11	28	6		4	41a	18	2
Wed.	21	m	11	26	5	21	m 5	33	18	10
							5	16a	16	10
Thu	22	m	0	28	10	22	m 6	5	18	4
							5	50a	15	9

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week :—

Jan. 16 (Friday)	Sunrise. 7h. 15m	Sunset.	6h. 22m.
" 17 (Saturday)	" 7h. 15m	"	6h. 22m.
" 18 (Sunday)	" 7h. 15m	"	6h. 23m.
" 19 (Monday)	" 7h. 15m	"	6h. 24m.
" 20 (Tuesday)	" 7h. 15m	"	6h. 24m.
" 21 (Wednesday)	" 7h. 15m	"	6h. 25m.
" 22 (Thursday)	" 7h. 15m	"	6h 25m.

Phases of the Moon :—

Full Moon	6d.	2h.	31-9m. a.m
Last Quarter	13d.	5h.	3 -6m. a m
New Moon	21d.	1 h.	5 -8m. a.m
First Quarter	29d.	9h.	8-0m. p.m

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at hours on Friday, the 16th January 1920, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity is above normal. Day temperature is in defect at Delhi; night temperature is in excess at Ambala and Multan.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is higher than usual in the west of the division. Night temperature is in defect at Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is generally above normal. Day temperature is in excess at Mount Abu; night temperature is above the average at Jacobabad, but is below it at Bikaner.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. The air is generally damper than usual. Day temperature is above normal except on and near the coast; night temperature is above the average in Kathiawar and south Gujarat.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded in the north and are clear in south. Humidity is above normal in the southwest. Night temperature is in excess at Khandwa and Hoshangabad.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess at Karwar. Temperature is slightly above normal in the north Konkan.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity and night temperature continue above the average in the northwest of the diivsion.

General Remarks.—The feeble disturbance from the west has passed into the Punjab without producing any rain in Baluchistan. Under its influence the sky is moderately clouded and the air is damper than usual over the whole of northern India. Fine clear weather continues in the Peninsula.

Dry weather appears probable except possibly in the extreme north.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 15th January 1920.

Weather has been dry except for light rain at Bhamo. Conditions are feebly unsettled in Baluchistan.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer :—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 6-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 16th January, 1920, was 30.166 inches For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.13 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 8-42 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by 010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it com. ing given.



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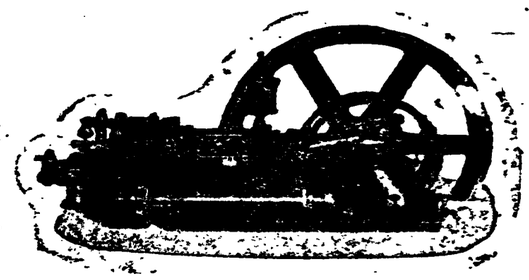
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BOMBAY CHURCH SERVICES.

2nd Sunday after Epiphany Jan. 18, 1920.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

St. Thomas Cathedral, Church Gate Street.—7 a.m. Holy Communion; 7-45 a.m. Matins; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion (Choral); Tours in C. Hymns 76, 173 Card IV., 172; 5-30 p.m., Children's Service; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon. Canticles—Walmsley in C. Anthem—Carol Hymns 80, 178. 8F. Collections for Bombay Diocesan Central Fund. Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m. and Evensong at 5-15 p.m. Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m. On Wednesday, Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m.

Christ Church, Byculla.—7 a.m. Holy Communion; 7-30 a.m. Morning Prayer; 8 a.m. Holy Communion (Choral), Ordination Service by the Lord Bishop of Bombay; 10 a.m. Urdu Service; 5-15 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evening Prayer and Sermon.

St. John the Evangelist (Afghan Memorial Church), Colaba.—8 a.m. Holy Communion (Choral); 10 a.m. Parade Service and Matins; 5-15 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

Emmanuel Church (C.M.S.), Girgaum.—English Services—8 a.m. Morning Prayer and Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evening Prayer and Sermon; Collection for Church Expenses and Poor. Marathi Service at 9-30 a.m.; Gujerati Service at 2-30 p.m.

St. Paul's Church, Kamatipura.—10 a.m. Tamil Service (Holy Communion on alternate Sundays). Rev. J. Martyn in charge.

St. Mary the Virgin, Parel.—8-15 a.m. Holy Communion (Choral); 5-15 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

St. Nicholas' Church, opposite Prince's Dock.—10 a.m., Holy Communion; 7-30 p.m Evening Service.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road.—8 a.m. Morning Prayer; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

Holy Cross, Oomarkhadi.—6-30 a.m. Holy Communion (English); 7-30 a.m. Holy Communion and Sermon (Marathi); 9 a.m. Morning Prayer and Sermon (Gujerati); 6-30 p.m. Evening Service and Sermon (Mara-Marathi Service at 9-30 a.m.; Gujerati Service at 2-30 p.m.

St. Stephen the Martyr, Bandra Hill.—No services during October.

The Good Shepherd, Dharavi. 7-30 a.m. Holy Communion or Matins, alternately; 5-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon, Tamil Service.

St. Andrew's Church, Morland Road.—(Marathi) and (Gujarathi), 7-30 a.m. Matins; 8 a.m. Holy Communion; 10 a.m. Gujarathi Service; 5 p.m. Urdu Evensong and Sermon; 6-30 p.m. Marathi Evensong and Sermon.

St. Peter's Mazagon.—6-30 a.m. Holy Eucharist; 7-15 a.m. Matins and Litany; 8 a.m. Choral Eucharist; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

All Saints Church, Malabar Hill.—8 a.m. Matins; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

The Cathedral, Kalbadevi—7 and 8-30 a.m. Masses; 5-30 p.m. Evening Service.

The Holy Name, Wodehouse Road.—6 a.m., 7 a.m., 8 a.m., 9 a.m., 6-30 p.m.

St. Anne's, Byculla.—6-30 a.m., 7-30 a.m., 8-30 a.m., 6-30 p.m.

St. Ignatius, Jacob Circle.—Masses; 6 a.m., 7 a.m., 8-30 a.m.; Evening Service 6 p.m. (Week days; 6-30 a.m., 7 a.m.).

Rosary Church, Mazagon.—5-30 a.m., 7 a.m., 8-30 a.m., 6 p.m.

Gloria Church, Parel Road, Byculla.—Hours of Mass 5-30, 7 8 and 9 a.m. Evening Service at 6 o'clock

Holy Cross Church, Lower Parel.—5-30 a.m., 6-30 a.m., Mass; 8-30 a.m. High Mass; 6-30 p.m. Benediction.

Church of N. S. de Salvacao, Dadar.—Sunday Services. Masses at 5 a.m., 6-30 a.m., 7-45 a.m. and 9-30 a.m.

Cavel Church (Our Lady of Health).—Mass 7 and 8-30 a.m.

Mount Mary's, Bandra Hill.—9-30 a.m. Mass.

St. Anne's Chapel, Palli Hill, Bandra.—7 a.m Mass and Benediction of Blessed Sacrament. Week days 6-45 a.m.

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul.—5, 5-30 6-30, 7-30, 8-30 and 10-30 a.m. Masses; 6 p.m. Benediction.

St. Teresa's Chapel, Girgaum.—6-30 a.m. and 7-30 a.m. (Children's Mass); 8-30 a.m., 5-30 p.m. Evening Service.

St. Joseph's, Colaba.—8 a.m. Mass and Sermon; 6-30 p.m. Service and Benediction.

St. Joseph's, Umarkhadi.—7 and 8-30 a.m. Masses; 5-30 p.m. Benediction.

Our Lady of Dolours, New Sonapur.—6 and 8 a.m. Mass with Benediction of Blessed Sacrament.

The Church of Immaculate Conception, Mount Poinsur, Borivli.—Mass 8-30 a.m.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

St. Andrew's Church, Apollo Street.—9-30 a.m. Morning Service; 5-15 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

United Free Church of Scotland, Wandby Road.—6-30 p.m., Evening Service. Preacher Rev. R. M Gray. 5 p.m. Sunday School and Bible Classes; 9-30 a.m. United Service in St. Andrew's Church.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Ambroli Presbyterian Church, Girgaum Back Road.—Morning Service, in English, 8 a.m.; Gujarathi Service, 9-30 a.m. Marathi Service 5 p.m.

METHODIST.

Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causeway.—9 a.m. Morning Service; 5 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens.—10 a.m. Morning Service; 5 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

Wesleyan Marathi Mission.—8-15 a.m. Morning Service Byculla; 9-30 a.m. Sunday School Parel; 4-30 p.m. Evening Service, Parel.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Clare Road, Byculla.—8-30 a.m. Sunday School; 9-45 a.m. Morning Service; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder.—9-45 a.m. Sunday School; 11 a.m. Morning Service; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

BAPTIST.

Baptist Church (opposite Post Office), Middle Colaba.—9 a.m. Morning Service; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

CONGREGATIONAL.

Hume Memorial Church, New Nagpada Road, Byculla.—9 a.m. Sunday School; 4-30 p.m. Marathi Service.

Bombay Y. M. C. A.—12-15 p.m. Bible Study Class; 9 p.m. Song Service.

ST. PETER'S (ARMENIAN) CHURCH.

St. Peter's Armenian Church.—8 a.m. Matins; 9-30 a.m. Holy Mass.

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is dear to you---from the clustering curls on his little head down to his pretty pink toes---and as you watch your precious darling growing bigger and stronger and lovelier every day, you will be more than ever glad that you insisted from the first that his food must be either his Mother's own Milk---or Glaxo.



For Baby's food is the building material from which he must obtain everything he needs to build up his little body, and if it is the *right* food, a strong beautiful building will result—Baby's flesh will be firm and warmly tinted—his bones straight and sound—his teeth will be like little pearls—his nerves and brain healthy and active.

Nobody can make the right kind of building material for Baby so well as a healthy Mother, and Baby will build up best if his Mother can give him enough breast milk to satisfy his needs. But if the Mother's milk is not rich or plentiful enough or if she cannot stand the strain—then Glaxo comes to her aid.

For Glaxo is pure milk made so nourishing and easily digestible as healthy breast milk, and, as many mothers have told us "it agrees with Baby just like breast milk." Baby will therefore readily take a bottle of Glaxo in turn with the breast, and this is perhaps the best way of feeding Baby, for not only is Baby well nourished, but the strain on the Mother is relieved and she has so much more freedom. Should she have to go away suddenly, become ill or worried, she knows that Baby will take his Glaxo quite contentedly and the regularity of his feeding will not be interfered with.

Or, if she prefers to do so, the Mother can increase and enrich the supply of breast milk and build up her own strength by herself taking one or two glasses of hot rich Glaxo daily, or milk puddings made with Glaxo.

But if Baby cannot have any breast milk then Glaxo should be his sole food from birth, for pure, uncontaminated milk is the only food suitable for Baby, and that is what Glaxo is—the very best of pure, rich milk made still more nourishing with extra cream and milk sugar. Like breast milk, Glaxo is entirely free from starch, flour, malt, or cane sugar, and it is superior to ordinary milk because the Glaxo Process makes it germ-free and easily digestible by even a very weak baby from birth. *A doctor says:* "Glaxo is superior to (ordinary) cow's milk for infants being so much more digestible, and should be absolutely invaluable to mothers who for some reason cannot suckle their infants."

(*Signed*)———*M. R. C. S., L. R. C. P.*

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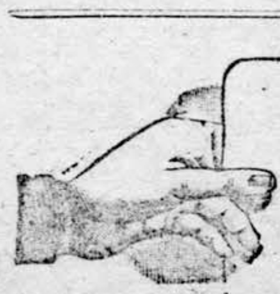
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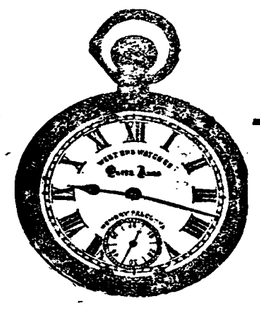
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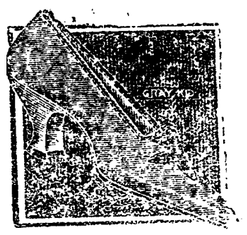
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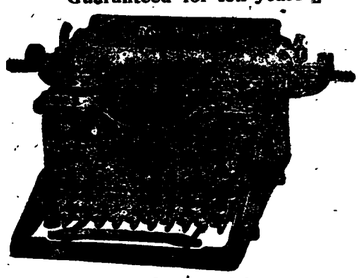
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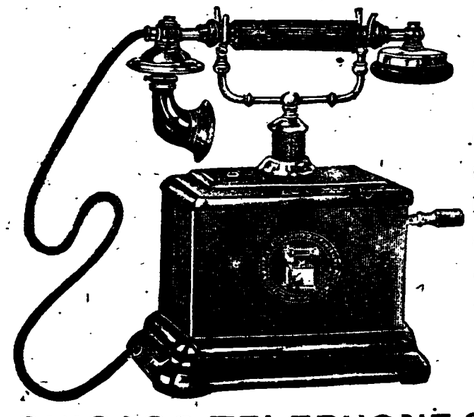
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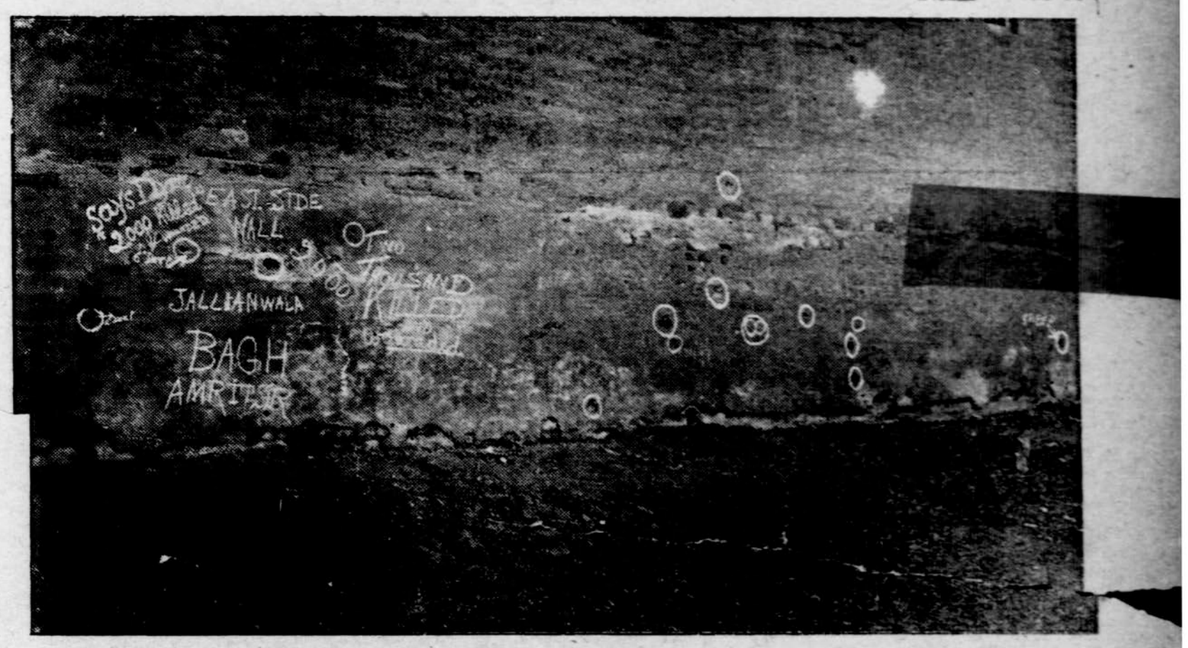
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"HERO" OF AMRITSAR MASSACRE.



ANOTHER PHOTO OF WH P

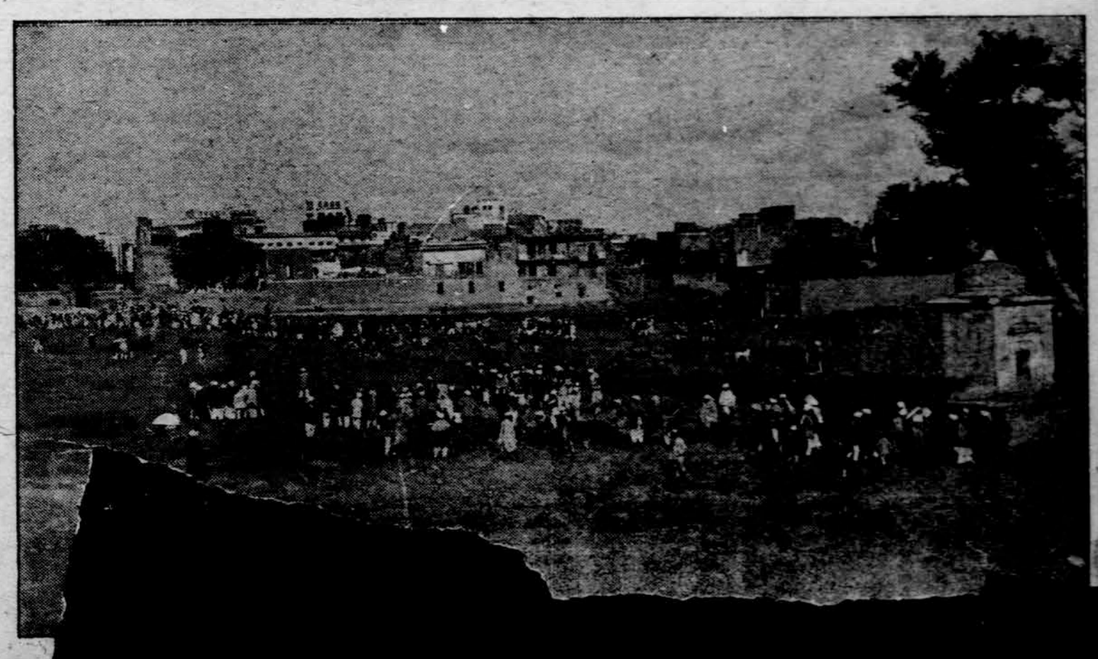




TWO ENDS OF KUCHA (LANE) DUGLAN WHERE PEOPLE WERE MADE TO CRAWL ON ALL FOURS.



THE JHALIANWALLA BAGH SHOWING TEMPLE NEAR WHICH THE MEETING TOOK PLACE.



A BIRD'S-E

"THE TIMES" ON AMRITSAR DISCLOSURES.

"DYER'S CONDUCT INDEFENSIBLE."

BUREAUCRATIC RETICENCE CONDEMNED.

A profound impression has been made in this country by the arrival of Indian newspapers containing reports of the evidence given before the Committee, presided over by Lord Hunter, which is now inquiring into the rebellious disorders that occurred in India last April, says "The Times" in its leader of December 16. It was vaguely known that very severe measures were taken at Amritsar, the religious capital of the Sikhs and the scene of the worst outbreaks. Our correspondent at Simla telegraphed at the time that at Amritsar "the troops dispersed the rioters on Sunday with very heavy casualties". It was certainly not known that an unarmed gathering which had met, in defiance of a military proclamation, in an enclosed space at Amritsar, had been fired upon without any immediate warning, and that 400 had been killed. The public are shocked, not only by the occurrence itself, but also because this disclosure has only been made in Great Britain nine months after the event occurred. The broad facts about the risings in India are common knowledge. Subject to any conclusions which may be reached by Lord Hunter's Committee, the general impression is that they were deliberate and organized, and were revolutionary in character. Lord Chelmsford, the Viceroy, used the words "open rebellion," and the circumstances appear to confirm his verdict. The outbreaks occurred at widely separate points. In the Bombay Presidency, a telegraph office and a cotton mill were burned at Ahmedabad, where a police officer was murdered; while a definite attempt was made to seize the important railway junction of Viramgam, at which place an Indian official was killed and burned. There were menacing disturbances in Bombay and Calcutta. Numerous attempts at train-wrecking were made, and the telegraph wires were systematically cut. At Delhi a mob tried to sack the railway station, and was fired upon, and at Lahore a crowd which tried to march to the European quarter was similarly repulsed. Gujranwala railway station was burned, and in an attack on Kasur station a British soldier was killed. The concentration upon railway stations is one of the chief circumstantial proofs that the outbreak was planned by clever brains; but it is also necessary to state that the greater part of India was entirely unaffected by these disturbances. Many explanations of their origin have been offered. Their principal ostensible cause was the opposition offered to the Rowlatt Act, a measure passed in conformity with the recommendations of Mr. Justice Rowlatt's Committee on Revolutionary Conspiracies in India. Our own view has always been that the Rowlatt Act and other alleged grievances were used as a pretext. We said at the time, and continue to believe, that the object of the revolutionary conspirators at the back of the movement was to render British rule impossible; that they had inflamed the ignorant populace with wild stories; that the tentacles of the conspiracy extended far beyond India; and that (as has since been fully proved) the secret leaders were in touch with the Russian Bolshevist movement.

It is necessary to recite these facts in order that the public may understand the atmosphere in which the deplorable massacre at Amritsar occurred. Parts of the Punjab were aflame with rebellion, and many unprovoked acts of violence had been committed by Indian mobs. The worst of these were wrought at Amritsar, which was seething, with sedition, fanned steadily by inflammatory speeches. On the morning of April 10, two prominent Amritsar agitators, Dr. Kitchlu and Mr. Satya Pal, were arrested and expelled. At that time, as the evidence shows, the story had been spread in the Amritsar district that British rule was at an end and villagers eager for loot had flocked into the city. An hour or so after the expulsions a number of mobs, said to have been largely composed of "hooligans", got out of hand and practically took possession of the place. They sacked the local branch of the National Bank of India, looting property worth about £80,000, and killing the British manager and his accountant, whose bodies were soaked in kerosene and burned, together with the bank premises. They killed the British manager of the Alliance Bank; burned the Town Hall and other buildings; assaulted a British lady missionary and left her for dead; killed a British guard at the railway station and tried to tear up the rails. There was only a handful of troops in Amritsar on this day, and at one point they fired on a mob, killing eight people. On April 11 the city remained in the hands of the rioters, and there was one encounter in which a few were wounded. Troops numbering 300, of whom 100 were British, arrived during the day, and late at night Brigadier-General Dyer, then commanding at Jullundur, arrived by motor-car and took over control from the civil authorities. During April 12 there were no collisions, but the city was still in the possession of lawless persons. On the morning of April 13 General Dyer marched through the city with a small column, and caused a proclamation to be read at eighteen different points. The proclamation, according to Mr. Miles Irving, the senior civil officer on the spot, was to the effect that "no meetings would be allowed, and if any meetings were held they were liable to be fired upon straight away." In the afternoon General Dyer heard that a meeting was being held at Jallianwala Bagh, an enclosed garden with narrow entrances (short curved swords) and two armoured cars." The cars could not enter the garden, but General Dyer took his riflemen inside, and opened fire "in thirty seconds." He fired 1,650 rounds, all the ammunition he had. There were at least 5,000 people present, possibly many more, and the result was a massacre. The exact number of killed is believed to have been 415, and General Dyer thought that probably three times that number must have been wounded.

We do not purpose to offer any final opinion upon General Dyer's action until the conclusions of Lord Hunter's Committee are made known, but his evidence cannot be published without comment. On his own showing, his conduct appears to us to be indefensible, and its worst feature was that he did not stop firing when the crowd instantly began to disperse. Mr. Yusuf Khan, a resident of Amritsar, and one of the oldest members of the Punjab Legislative Council, told the Committee that in his opinion General Dyer's action was justified; that something had to be done to quell the disturbances; that sooner or later "drastic action" would have been necessary; and that [illegible] shooting in the garden. We have little doubt that [illegible] not accept all the [illegible] and [illegible] to what happened in this Amritsar garden. Not by any means for the first time, there appears to have been studious concealment of relevant facts; but perhaps Mr. Montagu was not permitted to know the whole truth, because on May 29, and again on October 30, he made statements in the House of Commons at variance with the number of casualties now acknowledged. We may add that it is extremely unfortunate that the Government of India have permitted the National Congress to meet at Amritsar next week; but the attempt to attribute sinister motives to the Congress is obviously unjustified, because it chose Amritsar as its next meeting-place a year ago.

The following is a reproduction of the front page of "India":—

India

THE ORGAN OF THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1919.

INDIA'S DEMANDS

1. The Recall of the Viceroy.
2. The Impeachment of Sir M. O'Dwyer.
3. Dismissal and Prosecution of General Dyer.
4. The Repeal of the Indemnity & Rowlatt Acts.
5. A Satisfactory Turkish Settlement.

These five requests were made to the Labour Party, at the House of Commons, on Dec. 18th, by the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel, General Secretary of the Indian National Congress and of the Congress Deputation.

WILL MR. MONTAGU RESIGN?

QUE[illegible]N COMMONS.

[illegible]e House of Commons [illegible]and Southern, L.) [illegible]ate for India whe- [illegible]House when the in- [illegible]at Amritsar would [illegible] report would be [illegible] hon. members; [illegible]inted with the [illegible]d what reason Sir D. Maclean.—My right hon. friend has not answered one point. That was when did he become aware of the occurrences, and what reason—if he had heard of it—had he for not informing the House of it? Mr. Montagu.—I thought I said that I knew of no details of the circumstances until I saw the report in the newspapers. It is not an official communication yet. I cannot expect that the evidence can be reported to me, because the machinery that we had devised was to have a Committee of inquiry. It will be the Committee of inquiry that will report to me on the facts and the circumstances, and the evidence. Sir D. Maclean.—Is it the practice in the India Office that the Secretary of State for India would not hear of an occurrence of this nature which happened eight months ago? (Hear, hear.) Mr. Montagu.—When the riots were occurring I published a series of communiques giving the information as it was telegraphed to me. The result of the detailed investigation which has been going on has been prepared by the authorities in India to lay before Lord Hunter's Committee. Sir H. Craik (Scottish Universities, C.U.).—Does not the right hon. gentleman consider that at this moment it is most undesirable that any opinion should be expressed in this House on this subject, which is now under consideration by Lord Hunter's Committee, based upon what he states to be unauthorized reports? (Hear, hear.) Mr. Montagu.—I am quite sure that the House does not want to prejudge the matter. (Hear, hear.) At the same time I cannot help saying that the evidence as published in the newspapers is profoundly disturbing, and I cannot help saying also that is why I hope that, without any unnecessary delay, Lord Hunter's findings will be available. The Committee are sitting continuously; they have completed evidence at Lahore, they have three or four other places to finish, and I hope that the evidence will be completed by the end of the month.

Sir D. Maclean.—In view of the very deeply agitated state of the public mind on this occurrence, will my right hon. friend see that a special report is sent to him, and will be published immediately he receives it. Sir H. Craik.—Will the right hon. gentleman refuse to publish part of the evidence until the whole of the inquiry is completed? (Cheers.)

Mr. Montagu.—The Committee was appointed I believe to be an authoritative and impartial one. It is presided over by a distinguished Judge. I would deprecate interfering with their decisions, but I hope when the investigation is completed to publish everything quite fully. (Hear, hear.) Mr. MacVeagh (Down, S., Nat.).—Can the right hon. gentleman explain how it happens that an incident which occurred eight months ago in which 500 Indians were killed and 1,500 wounded was not made known in this country for a period of eight months? Mr. Montagu.—There were statements published relating to this occurrence as they were received. As the months have gone by, more and more evidence has been collected, which is now available for Lord Hunter's Committee. The casualties involve one of the most difficult points. It is very difficult to say the exact number of men who unfortunately lost their lives in these occurrences. Various estimates have been furnished, and I look to Lord Hunter's Committee to give the Empire and this House the authoritative figures.

Lord R. Cecil (Hitchin, C.U.).—Can the right hon. gentleman say whether the Government of India exercise any censorship to prevent the telegraphing of the evidence before Lord Hunter's Committee, because apparently this has only come by mail. Mr. Montagu.—I believe that there has been no censorship in India. There may have been a censorship during the riots in the Punjab, but none since. The wires are very much congested, and it may have been for that reason that none of this evidence was telegraphed. Colonel Yate (Melton, C.U.).—Is it not a fact that the English papers have selected the evidence of one particular witness, and that all the evidence of the magistrates and other people who gave evidence prior to all that witness has not been published in England, and that in fact we have had no evidence published? Mr. Montagu.—I would invite members to read the evidence as published in the Indian newspapers. The selection of this particular piece of evidence was, I believe, due to the enterprise of one particular London journal, which always seems to me to be the best informed of them on Indian affairs. They selected this particular one from their correspondent in Allahabad, which was copied into other newspapers, but the "Times of India" and other newspapers are available, and I shall place them where hon. members can see the whole evidence as published in Indian newspapers (Hear, hear.)

MR. MONTAGU'S REPLIES.

Further commenting on the deplorable occurrence at Jallianwala Bagh, and to Mr. Montagu's in reply to questions in the House of Commons, "The Times" wrote on a subsequent date:—

The replies given by Mr. Montagu in answer to questions by Sir Donald Maclean and others, leave us in some doubt as to the extent to which he was informed of the deplorable occurrence at Jallianwala Bagh, Amritsar, on April 13. So far as we can gather, Mr. Montagu never received any detailed account of the action taken by General Dyer in the garden where the meeting was held. We had already surmised this, because so late as October 29 Mr. Montagu was answering questions in Parliament in a form which suggested that he was not fully acquainted with the facts, or at any rate with the number of casualties. The word now lies with Lord Chelmsford. How comes it that a British general can inflict nearly 2,000 casualties on an unarmed mob in the Punjab, without the full facts being forwarded within a reasonable time by the Viceroy to the Secretary of State? We have examined the whole of the Viceroy's reports as transmitted to the Press in this country for publication, and they contain very little indication of what happened at Amritsar on the day in question. The sole allusion is as follows:—"At Amritsar, on April 13, the mob defied the proclamation forbidding public meetings. Firing ensued, and 200 casualties occurred." This official statement was published in "The Times" of April 19, but at some subsequent date the Government of India must have become aware of the truth about the massacre. The reticence which has been practised makes the ultimate disclosure even more injurious than would have been the case if the Indian authorities had been frank at the time.

Mr. Montagu quite rightly urges that the House of Commons and the public should await the report of Lord Hunter's Committee, but meanwhile further points stated in evidence may be noted. There are several discrepancies in the statements reported in the Indian newspapers. Did British troops have any share in the firing upon the assemblage in the garden? General Dyer is credited with saying that of his fifty riflemen, twenty-five were British. On the other hand, Mr. Plomer, Deputy Superintendent of Police, said that the firing party consisted of twenty-five Gurkhas and twenty-five Baluchis. Without being at all certain on the point, we have reason to believe that Mr. Plomer's version is correct, and that no British rifles were employed at the garden. General Dyer said, in his singular evidence, however, that if he could have got the armoured cars into the garden "he would probably have opened fire with machine-guns." The suggestion that he fired until his ammunition was exhausted has been contested, but his own statement to the Committee is "that he continued firing until they ran short of ammunition." He also said that, so far as he could remember, "there was no act of lawlessness and violence on April 11 or 12." Another of his statements was that on the way to the garden he "made up his mind, if his order had been defied, to shoot right away", which he did; but he also explained that he was not thinking of Amritsar alone, that he had in view the general situation in

(Continued on page 4.)



Part of the Jallianwala Bagh shewing buildings on the South side adjacent to Mewa Singh's Burj. The mark on the roof of one building indicates the place from where Mr. Girdharilal, General Secretary of the Congress, saw the massacre. On the right-hand corner beyond the buildings is seen the Clock Tower of the Golden Temple.



THE CONGRESS PANDAL.



THE CROWD OUTSIDE THE CONGRESS PANDAL.

INFERNAL ATROCITIES IN PUNJAB.

"MILITARISM OF DYER."

HOME PAPERS' INDIGNATION.

DAILY NEWS.

It was innocently assumed in this country when the Armistice was signed thirteen months ago that the reign of "frightfulness" was over—for the time being at any rate. The assumption was incorrect. Five months after the signing of the Armistice, an apparently unarmed crowd of 5,000 was being fired upon for attending a public meeting forbidden—whether they all knew it or not is doubtful—by a military Governor. Four hundred of them were killed and 1,500 wounded, not because, if summoned to do so, they would not have dispersed quietly—this is admitted by the General concerned himself—but because, again in his own eloquent language, "they would have come back and laughed at me and I would have made what I would consider a fool of myself."

The scene of this new "frightfulness" is not Belgium, but India: the General responsible is not German, but British. The Government which has practised this concealment—in its way one of the most shocking features of the whole concern—is British. The victims are not even technically enemies but "rebels," in General Dyer's words, that is to say, British subjects who innocently or otherwise ventured to act in contravention of his decrees. We do not ignore the gravity of the crimes previously committed. It is perfectly true that a bank manager and his assistant had been murdered, that banks had been burned with disastrous loss of property, that the railway lines had been cut. We do not forget the difficulty and delicacy of the position. It is just to remember, moreover, that the case is in a sense *sub-judice*, and that the final conclusions of the Commission of Inquiry may to some extent modify the story as we know it at present. We hope profoundly that it will, for what could be more futile than to talk of Indian reforms, of "Self-Government for India," of Indian Government as a trust held by the British Parliament and people if wholesale massacres could be perpetrated without the British Parliament or people knowing a word about them for months? General Dyer held that his action would "make a wide impression throughout the Punjab." He underestimated it. It will make a "wide impression" throughout the world, and an impression which must be removed at all costs if our credit and our honour are not to be fatally impaired.

WESTMINSTER GAZETTE.

The appalling news, so long delayed, of what happened at Amritsar in April last is a revelation to the British people of what their rule in India might have come to but for the change of course set up by the measure now passing into law. Those who hearing General Dyer described as having "saved the situation in India," hesitate as to how they shall judge of his exploit, may clear their minds by asking how they would have judged of it had it been achieved by a German Officer under German rule anywhere? It is really a very extreme case of the kind of evil that may be wrought in public affairs by a mind which handles any disturbed situation on the methods of militarism.

.....General Dyer's state of mind at the time is to be gathered from the fact that he took no steps whatever to have the wounded attended to. Had he been fighting against armed enemies he would presumably have had the dead removed and the wounded put in hospital. As they were merely unarmed natives, he left the wounded to shift for themselves and the living to bury the dead—this in a city where, he declared, civil administration had been declared to be at an end. Under General Dyer there was thus at first neither civil law nor martial law, though he "considered martial law necessary" afterwards.

.....Whatever may have been the impression made in the Punjab, this amazing narrative will recall to the inhabitants of the United Kingdom chiefly the episodes of the early German occupation of Belgium and old "Peterloo Massacre" in England. If General Dyer's range of knowledge had included any recollection of the last-named episode, even he might have been moved to doubt whether his own massacre was fitted to establish respect for Government in India. Not the least astonishing thing of all is that such an episode did not precipitate a real rebellion. While political thinkers of the General's school will confidently pronounce that the resulting "quiet" at Amritsar proves the expediency of his course, saner people will realise that a few more episodes of this kind would suffice to bring our rule in India speedily to an end. There are to be found English publicists who, like Sir Michael O'Dwyer, can openly applaud his insane deeds; but it is evident that the military and other Anglo-Indians who conducted the official inquiry see it with the eyes of rational men at home. It must be authoritatively condemned in the most decisive fashion. We can all remember how, in the Dublin revolt, the military murder of Mr. Sheehy Skeffington and two others sufficed to turn Irish feeling round to the side of the rebels; and how even in that time of peril it was felt absolutely necessary to take proceedings against the guilty officer, who was declared to be of unsound mind. In the case of General Dyer that course cannot now be taken, though some may think that it would be on many grounds applicable. But he must be recalled and dealt with in such a way that the massacre of Amritsar shall be solemnly repudiated by the Imperial Government. If he is not condemned by the nation, the nation itself will be condemned by the civilised world. His deed will remain on record as the most unanswerable proof of the necessity for the political step now being taken by which our rule in India is to be transformed.

AMRITSAR CONGRESS VOLUNTEERS.



OFFICERS' CORPS:—MOUNTED (1st row); CYCLIST (2nd row); AND FOOT (seated).

"INDIA"

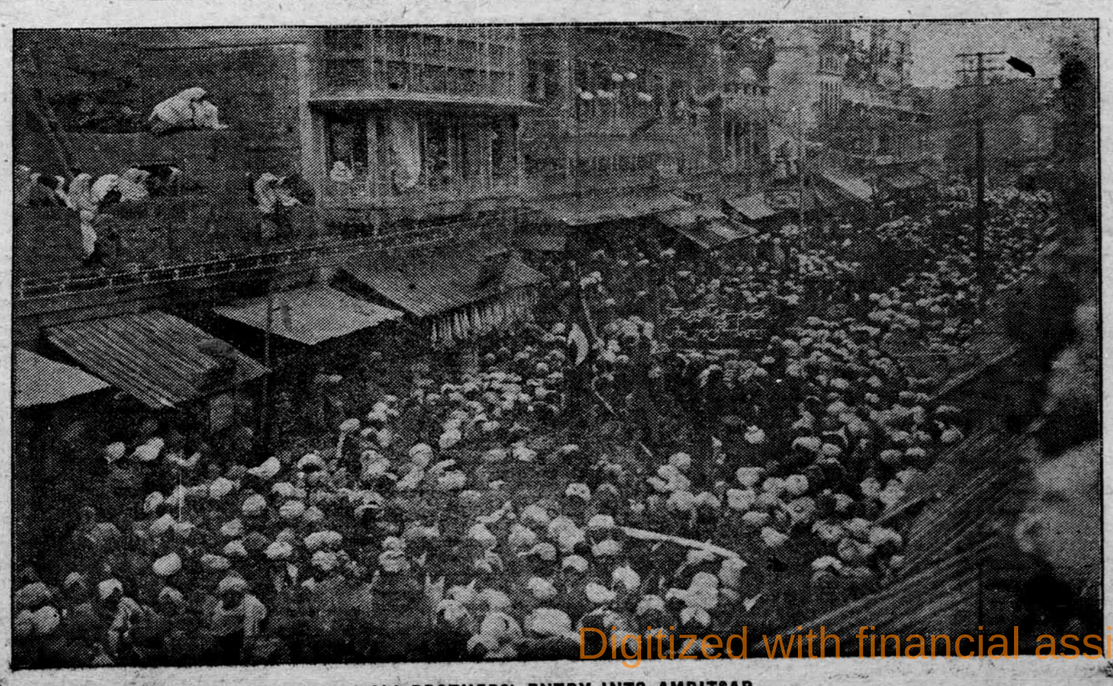
"MONTAGU MUST GO."

The most horrifying and amazing fact about the Amritsar Massacre, after the vile deed itself, is that it has been possible to conceal it for exactly eight months from the British people. For that concealment the Secretary of State for India cannot possibly evade the responsibility. The direct culprit guilty of this campaign of suppression was either General Dyer, the Viceroy of India, or the Secretary of State—or all three combined. For the moment we have the word of the Secretary that he did not know the figures of the massacre until December 13, when he learnt them from the columns of our contemporary the "Daily Express."

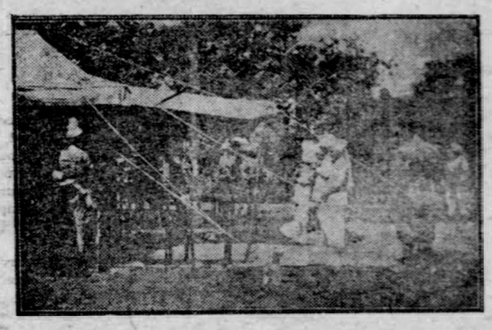
What a confession to be made by a Minister of the Crown! Taking it as strictly veracious, we are driven back on the Government of India and General Dyer himself. Judging by the tone of his evidence the Butcher of Jallianwala was supremely unlikely to fail to do justice to his own prowess and presumably reported the result of his great victory (which, by the way, included the killing of a seven months' old baby and 52 children). Then what must have happened to his Report? At the moment we cannot say, but the questions arise in the mind: Was it suppressed deliberately by the Viceroy? And if so, why?

One can believe almost anything of Simla, but it is difficult to believe that such a report could be casually laid aside and this famous victory immediately forgotten. Did not the Pandit Malaviya press hard for statistics of casualties in the Viceroy's Legislative Council, himself stating them as some 500, and were not actual figures given as 291? For doubting

(Continued on next page.)



ALI BROTHERS' ENTRY INTO AMRITSAR



A MARTIAL LAW SUMMARY COURT.



SALAAMING PARADE AT AMRITSAR DUR ING MARTIAL LAW DAYS.

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"INDIA."

(Continued from previous page.)

this, did not the Hon. C. M. Thompson severely castigate the Honourable Pandit?

Did the Viceroy know the facts then or did he not?
If he did not, he should have done.

Assuming that he did not know them, would there be any reason for holding them back? Obviously there would. Their publication before the Montagu Reform Bill went through its machine-like Parliamentary course would have jeopardised the passage of that measure by causing the probable extinction of the political careers of both Viceroy and Secretary of State. Lord Chelmsford had been selected as an amiable, but weak auxiliary to the concoction of the Montagu mixture, and until it was ready he was not expected to distract the attention of the principal chemist by the publication of untoward facts. Feeble and puerile excuses about congested cables have been the rule all the summer to explain the slowness of news from India, but we do not suppose a solitary soul has been taken in by them. The country has been deliberately gulled by some one, and that some one ought to go. Mr. Montagu should go with him because, *if he did not know the truth, he should have done.*

If he had not been so anxious for the Parliamentary triumph of his precious Bill he would have visited India after last spring's disturbances, either leaving that Liliputian measure in the capable hands of Lord Sinha, or postponing it until he was prepared to grant India some real reforms.

True, he might have missed the dinner given in his honour last week at the Savoy, at which, we deeply regret to state, Indians were present. But instead he might have ascertained the real state of affairs in India and come back with quite another conception of India's supreme need in his mind. India is not pining for Diarchy and labyrinths of schedules about which the masses neither know nor care. She languishes for lack of a Declaration of Rights such as would make Dyers, Johnsons and O'Dwyers as impotent as the later Stuarts. It is, therefore, with grave satisfaction that we inform our readers that the Hon. Mr. Patel, energetic to the last, spent the remaining hours of his stay in England in initiating legislative action so that a Bill conferring elementary human liberties upon Indians should come before Parliament next session.

India can have no possible use for a Secretary of State who is so extraordinarily incompetent or apathetic that he obtains news of a massacre eight months late by reading it in a morning paper. The epoch-making Government of India Bill is now safe—on the shelf or the shore, we know not which. So there is no reason to retain this proven administrative failure. If India is to retain one particle of self-respect, Montagu must go.

"DAILY EXPRESS."

December 17.

We deprecate altogether the attempt to debate the Amritsar shooting in the House of Commons—a discussion responsible for Mr. Montagu's reference to the "Daily Express" (which on Saturday published exclusively the evidence given before the Hunter Commission) as having "the best information on Indian subjects." The whole business is still *sub judice*, and it is no more than decent to *await the report* of the Commission before attempting criticism or judgment. We know far too little as yet of the circumstances, of the antecedent and actual facts, of the reasons which influenced General Dyer. We live securely thousands of miles away. The Indian Empire and its problems are mere words to far too many of us. We shall never be well equipped to pass judgment on an episode of which the horror is obvious while the justification must always remain a matter of conjecture. We hold no brief for General Dyer. We certainly refuse on the inadequate grounds as yet available to assert that his action cannot be justified. There had been murder and outrage. There was clearly reason to fear similar horrors on a wider scale, and British India can never forget the Mutiny. There was a dreadful business at Amritsar. But there was no mutiny. Let us suspend judgment till we know more.

"NEW STATESMAN."

December 20.

Everyone, it appears, is inexpressibly shocked by the story of the Amritsar massacre. To treat the incident as a unique outrage due to the accidental presence on the spot, and in temporarily supreme authority, of a peculiarly brutal type of soldier, is to overlook its real significance. It is true that certain details brought out at the enquiry seem to indicate that General Dyer is a man of exceptionally insensitive temperament. His repudiation of responsibility regarding the wounded and his stupid "crawling" order will not, we imagine, be defended even in India. But what General Dyer did is probably no more than what nine Army officers out of ten would have done in the same circumstances, provided they had the courage.

We have set out the facts in this manner not in order to defend General Dyer's action or to minimise the horror of the massacre, but rather as a protest against the idea that the British public can escape its responsibility in the matter by denouncing this particular officer as a criminal and demanding his punishment. Fundamentally, the Amritsar massacre was merely a corollary of the conditions of British rule in India. If General Dyer had not been there to fire upon the crowd, some other soldier would have done it. Another man might have been content to kill fewer people and might have concerned himself with the subsequent care of the wounded, but almost certainly in the circumstances he would have shot and shot to kill. The truth, which cannot and must not be ignored or evaded, is that we hold India by the sword and rule her by fear. Having admitted it—inevitably—as the foundation of our rule in India we cannot evade responsibility for its consequences by making scapegoats of our General Dyers.

'NATION."

December 20.

Lord Hunter's Commission of Enquiry has not yet issued its findings, but we do not think we risk doing an injustice to General Dyer. His own evidence is as yet almost the only material before us. Indeed, as the Hunter Commission has been boycotted by the Sub-Committee of the Indian National Congress because it would not allow the imprisoned leaders to be released for the purpose of giving evidence, it is not likely that anything save official testimony will come before it. If the people's story could be told, as apparently it cannot and will not be told, this terrible chapter of Indian history might make even more disturbing reading than it does. We have been kept in ignorance of these events by Simla for a full nine months. Little or nothing was allowed to leak out in April. Little or nothing, it appears, was even known to the Indian Secretary. Even now the news of the evidence reaches this country by mail and not by cable. These deliberate tactics of suppression will inevitably sharpen criticism instead of disarming it.

We imagine that the name of General Dyer will live for generations in India, and the hatred which it evokes will be directed in some measure against all his countrymen. The tale will be told, moreover, all over the Continent, and our late enemies, whom we have just deprived of their colonies in the interests, as we put it, of the natives, will ask whether their own administration was too mild for our taste.

There is nothing to be said save that this gigantic atrocity was at once a terrible moral crime and a reckless political error. On its cruelty we will not enlarge: the political folly of it reminds us of the shooting of Father Gapon's followers in St. Petersburg, which more than anything else began the downfall of Tsardom. The evidence calls up for us a stupid, limited man, who knows nothing of life save the rule of military obedience, and replies to disobedience with unmeasured force. The theory of the massacre is clear, and is bluntly stated by the "Morning Post." We have few troops in India: India is peopled by many millions: therefore our troops must "shoot well and strong." That was exactly the theory of German "frightfulness" in Belgium.

At the earliest possible moment General Dyer should be recalled to England, and put upon his trial. We shall show ourselves as a nation unfit to rule if we pass this thing over lightly. To condone it, to minimise it, is to court its repetition. The British Empire would not survive many Amritsar massacres. It lies with Parliament to make this the last.

THE AMRITSAR BATTUE

"THE STAR."

This is December 15. The Amritsar "frightfulness took place on April 13. That is to say the truth has been suppressed by the Government for eight months. It is now made public in a report of the evidence given before the Commission of Inquiry sent out from this country. The moral shock inflicted upon the British people by the evidence of General Dyer is benumbing.

The first fact to grasp is that the Amritsar battue occurred five months after the Armistice. Next, let us remember that Amritsar is the religious capital of the Sikhs, our finest Indian soldiers—see Kipling passim, including that immortal story "In the Presence". In full fairness to General Dyer and Sir Michael O'Dwyer, let us keep in mind the fact the battue occurred after the Rowlatt Act led to the looting of banks, the murder of a bank manager and his assisant, the burning of buildings, and the brutal beating of Miss Sherwood, a lady doctor of the Zenana Hospital.

The Deputy Commissioner called in General Dyer. Martial law, it seems, was not proclaimed, but General Dyer issued a proclamation forbidding all public meetings and declaring that any public assembly would be fired upon without further notice. *On the day after the proclamation*, about 5,000 people assembled at Jallianwala, a village near Amritsar. General Dyer marched to the meeting with some rifles and two armoured cars with machine-guns. The meeting was held in an enclosure, the entrance to which was too narrow to admit the armoured cars: otherwise their machine-guns, it is affirmed, would have been used.

Within half a minute the fifty rifles opened fire on the meeting without any warning to the people to disperse. They fired for ten minutes into the writhing crowd, fired till their supply of cartridges ran out, and according to General Dyer's estimate, killed some 400 of the people, and wounded about 1,500 more. The dead and dying were left where they lay. Is there in our history any parallel to this story?

Moreover, there were afterwards public floggings, and General Dyer issued an order that all Indians passing through the street where Miss Sherwood was beaten must go on all fours. This crawling order lasted "about five days." The Deputy Commissioner then advised General Dyer to modify it by ordering the natives to walk bare-headed and bare-footed.

Mr. Justice Rankin asked General Dyer whether his order to fire was not a form of "frightfulness." General Dyer replied —

"There was no medium course. The one thing was force."

Asked whether he took any measures to attend to the wounded, he replied, "No, certainly not. It was not my job. Hospitals were open, and they could have gone there." Sir Michael O'Dwyer, the Lieutenant-Governor, telegraphed approving his action. General Dyer said this action "would make a wide impression throughout the Punjab." We hesitate to define the impression it will make on the British people and upon the world. Our honour and our humanity are at stake. What shall we do to redeem them?

This is December 15. The Amritsar "frightfulness" took place on April 13. That is to say, the truth has been suppressed by the Government for eight months. It is now made public in a report of the evidence given before the Commission of Inquiry sent out from this country. The moral shock inflicted upon the British people by the evidence of General Dyer is benumbing...

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A RAT TRAP.

INTERVIEW WITH MR. SAID HASAN.

St. Nihal Singh, describing his interview with Mr. Said Hasan, barrister-at-law, in the "Pall Mall Gazette" of December 22, says:—

"The Jallianwala Bagh," said Mr. "is a veritable rat-trap. It is nothing but a vacant plot of waste land, surrounded on all sides by high walls—at the lowest point seven or eight feet high. There is but one entrance to it—so narrow that more than three persons cannot walk abreast through it—opening upon a wide stretch of raised ground some three feet above the level of the rest of the enclosure. Two or three passages, still narrower than the entrance, lead out of it, but end in short blind alleys in which not more than two persons can walk side by side.

"At a distance of about a hundred yards from the raised ground, on the low level, a crowd had collected. It was composed of Amritsar people and Jats from all over the Punjab who were on pilgrimage to that sacred city of the Sikhs to celebrate a religious festival. Hard by the place that had been selected for the meeting was a disused well—just a gaping wound in the soil.

20,000 OR 30,000 PEOPLE.

"A dais had been erected, on which were seated several hundred persons, including the speakers. In front of them stretched row upon row of people sitting on the ground. An accused person who turned King's evidence estimated that the gathering totalled 20,000 to 30,000 strong, which tallies with the general impression, though officials put it at something like 5,000 persons.

"Imagine the panic into which this crowd of men and young boys must have been thrown when the military appeared and, without warning, opened fire. As he said in his evidence, General Dyer fired until his powder and shot became exhausted, and he 'fired well'—which means that his soldiers stood upon the high ground and fired down upon the unarmed, helpless gathering from a distance of about a hundred yards.

A NO-MAN'S LAND.

"There never was a 'No-man's land' more bare than Jallianwala Bagh. There were, perhaps, three decrepit old trees. There were no bushes—nor a vestige of grass to soften the effect of the ground scored by ridges.

"Fancy the panic-stricken audience put to flight by bullets! How many stumbled over the ridges and were trampled to death by others, and how many fell into the open well, God alone knows How many jumped from the raised dais on top of the people below, smothering one another in their death embrace, we shall never learn!

SIMPLE PEASANTS.

"Had the crowd consisted merely of Amritsar people, it might have been possible to estimate, with some exactitude, the havoc that was wrought. But it consisted largely of simple, ignorant peasants, who had come to Amritsar for the Sikh festival of Baisakh and who went to the meeting merely to amuse themselves. I am sure that General Dyer's admission that 500 were killed and 1,500 wounded is much below the actual figure of the casualties.

"After his powder and shot had been exhausted, the military retired, leaving the dead and dying to the tender mercies of the crows which infest Amritsar.

AN OPEN GRAVEYARD.

"For two days frantic men, whose relatives and friends were missing, went to that open graveyard and rummaged among the heaps of dead and dying in the hope of finding their loved ones. The greater number of the dead bodies, however, remained on the ground unidentified, for they had been pilgrims to the Sikh shrine, and no one knew who they were or where they came from.

"Two days after the massacre had taken place, the authorities suddenly bethought themselves of the charnel-ground. The corpses were carted away and disposed of. How, they alone know."

After I had heard Mr. Hasan's description of the floggings at Amritsar, and also how, for days, in one part of the town respectable citizens were made to crawl on all fours through the street, I asked him if he could tell me how the trouble originated in that city.

THE CAUSE.

"Three days before the Jallianwala Bagh tragedy, that is to say, on April 10." Mr. Hasan replied, "two Punjabi leaders, Dr. Kitchlew and Dr. Satya Pal, prominent figures in the Punjab, were asked by the Deputy Commissioner, the chief executive officer at Amritsar, to see him at his house. As soon as they arrived there they were bundled into a motor car and spirited away to an unknown destination.

"Excited by the news, which spread like wild fire, a large number of my townsmen gathered spontaneously with the intention of going en masse to the Deputy Commissioner to appeal for the release of the two young men who had been thus deported. They were not carrying even sticks. They were stopped by the military as they were entering the "Civil Lines."

EARLIER SHOOTING.

"Knowing that they were acting in a perfectly constitutional manner, they resented interference from the military, who had no locus standi because the question of martial law had not then been raised. But the soldiers summarily silenced their protests by opening fire upon them and killing and wounding many.

THE KILLED AT LAHORE.

EYE-WITNESS'S DESCRIPTION OF THE MARCH.

"What happened at Lahore?" I asked Mr. Hasan.

"I was at Lahore on that fateful April 10," said Mr. Hasan, "when news came through that Mr. Gandhi, the Indian leader who had organised a 'passive resistance' struggle against the Rowlatt Act, which the entire Indian community considered a menace to Indian freedom—had been arrested while on his way to the Punjab. Four hundred, or at most 500 persons, almost all students between the ages of fifteen and twenty-five, excited by the news, collected near the Mall. I happened to pass by and saw that there was not a single Indian leader amongst them, and that they had no definite intention or objective. So far as I could make out, they were merely giving vent to their feelings of sorrow at the indignity that had been heaped upon their revered countryman.

ORDER TO FIRE.

"Nevertheless, an order was given to fire, and two or three students were killed and a number were wounded.

"A little later fire was opened at another place in Lahore where a mob had collected. The executive officer in charge of Lahore and the surrounding district gave but two minutes for the crowd to disperse, and the firing took place while the crowd was actually dispersing. Two or three persons were killed and many were wounded.

THE AMRITSAR MASSACRE.

With dramatic suddenness the interest of this country has this week been turned away from the intricacies of the Government of India Bill to India's terrible woes. The general Press, which has displayed but a languid interest in Mr. Montagu's campaigning cause, has been startled into consideration of the events of last April in Amritsar.

The Disorders Committee presided over by Lord Hunter sat at Delhi from November 3 to 9, and then proceeded to Lahore, where its enquiries opened on November 11. It will be recalled that last spring, owing to a variety of causes, there were popular outbreaks in Delhi and the Punjab. Those causes need not be again described in detail; they were a general blend of Mahomedan alarms as to Turkey and the Caliphate, the high prices and scarcity of necessaries, the immense mortality caused by the influenza scourge, and in particular the deep resentment aroused by the repressive Rowlatt legislation then coming into being. Following upon orderly passive resistance protests, various disorderly actions of mob-violence ensued, which were quelled by the ruthless use of force. Complaints were so bitter and deep that the Secretary of State empanelled a Committee of Enquiry to investigate the causes of the disturbances and the measures taken to cope with them. Upon the unsatisfactory personnel, scope, and limitations of that Committee this journal has already commented, and in particular has protested against the passage by the Government of India of an Indemnity Act whose purpose is to protect all agents of the Government from punishment for acts committed in the *bona fide* belief that they were necessary. To those protests for the moment, although nothing has transpired to cause any modification of them, we do not recur in detail, proposing to concentrate attention upon the extraordinary evidence of General Dyer as to his actions in Amritsar.

For eight months the truth has been held back from the British people, but now at last they learn from the mouth of the man who did it, namely General Dyer, what was done to paralyse and terrorise Amritsar into submission, and even after the orgies of cruelty of the last few years England reels with the shock. The whole affair is strongly reminiscent of the Massacre of Peterloo, whose centenary we must have been keeping a few weeks after a practical repetition of it. On April 4 news of the disturbances at Delhi reached Amritsar, and as a *hartal* i.e., a cessation of business, similar to the one on Armistice anniversary, but longer in duration) had already been held, the sapient authorities of the Punjab Government decided that the secret deportation of Amritsar's political leaders, Drs. Kitchlew and Satyapal, would be a wise step. The news of this deportation quickly spread, and the mob proceeded to the railway line, at first mainly with the motive of catching the last glimpses of their loved leaders. The goods yard was damaged and an English guard killed. On its return the crowd brutally murdered two officials. At the National Bank other damage was done, and the Town Hall burnt down. Near the Zenana Hospital a woman doctor, Miss Sherwood, was set upon and beaten until she was unconscious. Communication was made to Lahore, and a small body of troops under General Dyer came from Jullundur. To General Dyer the Deputy Commissioner gave administrative control of the city. Drastic measures, which may or may not have been necessary and justifiable, were taken to preserve the peace, but public imagination has been stirred to its depths by the description of the slaughter at Jallianwala Bagh, a place near Amritsar. All meetings had been prohibited by the General, and military proclamations had been made at eighteen places in the city to that effect. Hearing that a meeting was going to be held at 5 p.m., General Dyer determined to disperse it.

It is here that the real story of horror begins. Jallianwala Bagh lies low, encircled by buildings, and has but four entrances, three of which are small. When the gallant General appeared upon the scene a meeting was being addressed by a politician named Hans Raj. *The crowd was not ordered to disperse, but within half a minute was being fired upon.* Desperately the terrorised people strove to reach the narrow exits, but during their ten-minute struggle 1,650 rounds were fired. Between four and five hundred people were killed, and between twelve and thirteen hundred were wounded. Neither the military nor the civil authorities took any steps to succour the wounded, "for the hospitals were open and they could have gone there." For twenty-eight hours the dead lay beneath the pitiless Indian sun. The following verbatim extract from the evidence gives a more vivid picture of what was in General Dyer's mind than any paraphrase could do:—

Mr. Justice Rankin: Excuse me putting it in this way, General, but was it not a form of frightfulness?

General Dyer: No, it was not. It was a horrible duty I had to perform. I think it was a horrible thing. I thought that I should shoot well and strong, so that I or anybody else should not have to shoot again. If I had the right to fire one shot, I had the right to fire a lot of rounds. I arrived at the logical conclusion that I must disperse the crowd, who had defied the arm of the law. There was no medium course. The one thing was force.

Asked if he did not consider it his duty to consult the Deputy Commissioner in regard to this extreme measure, witness said there was no Deputy Commissioner on the scene, and his mind was already made up. His object was to disperse the crowd, and he was going to fire until they dispersed.

Asked what reason he had to suppose that the crowd would not have dispersed without firing, he said: "I think it is quite possible I could have dispersed the crowd without firing, but they would have come back again and laughed, and I should have made what I consider to be a fool of myself. . . . The action I took was not a question of Amritsar district. so much a question of Amritsar district. I considered it was my duty to fire, and fire well."

Lord Hunter: Was there any other course?

General Dyer: No, Sir. I looked upon it as a duty, a very horrible duty.

Dwell upon the sentence: "I think it was quite possible I could have dispersed the crowd without firing, but . . . *I should have made . . . a fool of myself.*"

It is cold comfort to learn that Sir Michael O'Dwyer approved of the action, and colder still to reflect that that Attila of the Punjab has been allowed by Mr. Montagu to be Chairman in India of the Army Commission at the present time. But Haman went high before his fall.

With his gaze glued to the draft of the Government of India Bill, the Secretary of State has more or less acquiesced in the hideous state of India this last year. A trumpery measure of reform which would not have excited the ancient Assyrians has engrossed his attention. Meantime affairs with Afghanistan are admittedly muddled; Indians in Canada, the Fiji Islands, and South Africa groan under injustice; the Rowlatt Laws remain; the Indemnity Bill remains; Sir Michael O'Dwyer remains; the Government of India remains . . . but will Lord Chelmsford and Mr. Montagu remain?

If the Mesopotamia muddle brought down Mr. Austen Chamberlain, what effect ought these murderous onslaughts on follow-subjects to have upon the career of the Secretary of State for India?

Four hundred killed, twelve hundred wounded, and General Dyer has not made a fool of himself. But he has succeeded in dragging down England to the Nana Sahib level and in creating an impression, not only in the Punjab, but throughout the world, which it will take up many a year to recover from. Has General Dyer courage enough to withdraw himself from the protection of the Indemnity Act and take an ordinary chance before a British tribunal?—"India."

"THE TIMES" ON AMRITSAR DISCLOSURES.

(Continued from page 2.)

the Punjab, and that he "looked upon the crowd as rebels." One puzzling feature of the whole Amritsar affair is the substitution for the "crawling order," of directions that Indians were to walk barefooted and bareheaded through the street where Miss Sherwood was assaulted. It is usually understood that to bare the head in most provinces of India outside Bengal is a sign of disrespect. We may add that there were other and more legitimate means of meting out punishment for the risings in the Punjab, and these methods were afterwards adopted. The number of persons convicted was 1,792. Of these 108 were sentenced to death, but only eighteen were executed. The rest received sentences of transportation and imprisonment, and though a considerable number were released, on September 10 the persons still serving their sentences numbered 1,255. These figures dispose of the assertion that excessive clemency was shown after the risings were subdued.

The following is a miniature reproduction of a Poster issued by the "Star," (London) on receipt of the news of the Jallianwala Massacre:—

STAR

2,000 INDIANS SHOT DOWN

AMAZING STORY

6-30 STAR

THERE'S NOTHING LIKE BISURATED MAGNESIA TO RELIEVE INDIGESTION.

Prove it yourself to your own satisfaction. Just eat a hearty meal of the good things which customarily disagree with you. Then take a little *Bisurated* Magnesia, and note the entire absence of the usual pain and discomfort. That is because acidity simply cannot live in the same stomach with *Bisurated* Magnesia, and it is acidity which gives rise to indigestion, flatulence wind, heartburn, dyspepsia, and leads even to deeper-seated an more serious troubles. *Bisurated* Magnesia therefore, by neutralising the acid, removes the cause, and the ill-effects promptly disappear. So it is totally unnecessary for you to suffer any longer from any of the many distressing and grievous ills which are directly due to acid ferments. Go to-day to your chemist, and get a bottle of *Bisurated* Magnesia. Take half a teaspoonful in a little warm water immediately after eating or whenever pain is felt, and very soon you will be telling your dyspeptic friends that they too will be able to eat what they like with impunity if they follow your example, and take *Bisurated* Magnesia.

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